

# THE ATHENÆUM

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**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.—ARCHITECTURE and CONSTRUCTION.**—Professor T. HAYTER LEEWIS.—The LECTURES for the Session 1868-9 will commence on OCTOBER 6th. The Subjects are divided into four separate Courses under two heads: Architecture as a Fine Art; Architecture as a Science. The Lectures will be delivered on the TUESDAY EVENING, at 8 p.m., during the Session. For details of Fees, &c. apply to the Professor's Office, 9, Johnstreet, Adelphi, W.C.; or to J. Ronson, Esq., University College, Gower-street, W.C.

**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—SESSION, 1868-69.**

The SESSION of the FACULTY of MEDICINE will commence on MONDAY, October 1st. Introductory Lecture by Prof. F. EICHBERG, M.A., M.D.

The SESSION of the FACULTY of ARTS and LAWS, including the Department of the Applied Sciences, will begin on FRIDAY, October 2nd. Introductory Lecture by Professor G. CROWE ROBERTSON, M.A., M.D., at 3 p.m.

The EVENING CLASSES in Classics, Modern Languages, Mathematics, the Natural Sciences, History, Elocution, &c., will commence on MONDAY, October 12th; those for Law, on MONDAY, October 26th.

The SCHOOL for Boys between the ages of Seven and Sixteen will be OPENED on TUESDAY, 1st September, 1868. Prospectus of the various Departments of the College, containing full information respecting Classes, Fees, Days, and Hours of Attendance, &c., and Copies of the Regulations relating to the Entrance and other Exhibitions, Scholarships, and Prizes, open to Competitors by Students of the several Faculties, may be obtained at the Office of the College, on application either personally or by letter.

The College is very near the Gower street Station of the Metropolitan Railway, and within a few minutes' walk of the terminals of the North-Western, Midland, and Great Northern Railways.

JOHN ROBSON, B.A., Secretary to the Council.

August, 1868.

**KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—THE PROGRAMME** for 1868-9 of the different Departments is now ready, and will be sent free of charge on application to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., King's College, London, putting the word "PROGRAMME" outside the cover.

**NOTICE.—ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES,** JERMYN-STREET, London.—The Session will begin on MONDAY, the 5th of OCTOBER.

Prospectuses may be had on application.

TRENTHAM REEKS, Registrar.

**LECTURES on MINERALOGY and GEOLOGY** at KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON, are given on Wednesday and Friday Mornings, from 9 to 10, by Professor TENNANT, F.G.S. Those on Mineralogy begin Friday, October 5th, and terminate at Christmas, Fee 2/- 2s. Those on Geology commence on January 2nd, and continue till June. A shorter Course of Lectures on Mineralogy and Geology is delivered on Wednesday Evenings, from 8 to 9. Those begin on October 15th, and terminate at Easter, Fee 1/- 1s. 6d. Professor TENNANT accompanies his Students to the Public Museums and to places of Geological interest in the country. He also gives private instruction in the above at 149, Strand, London, W.C.

**S.T. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL and COLLEGE.—WINTER SESSION, 1868-9.**

The Introductory Address will be given by Mr. THOMAS SMITH on TUESDAY, October 1st, at 2 P.M. Students can reside within the Hospital walls, subject to the College regulations.

All information respecting both the Hospital and College may be obtained on application, either personally or by letter, to the Resident Warden, Mr. MORRANT BAKER, and at the Museum or Library.

**S.T. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—THE NEW SCHOOL BUILDINGS** will be OPENED for Students on the 1st of OCTOBER, when an INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS will be delivered by Dr. ACLAIR, F.R.S., Regius Professor of Physic, Oxford, at Two P.M.

**O WENS COLLEGE, MANCHESTER,** (in connexion with the University of London).

The SESSION 1868-9 will COMMENCE on MONDAY, the 5th of October, 1868, and terminate on Friday the 25th of June, 1869.

Principal.—J. G. GREENWOOD, B.A. Feli. Univ. Coll. Lond. Classics.—Prof. J. G. Greenwood, B.A.; Lecturer, Mr. A. S. Wilkins, M.A.

English Language and Literature, Ancient and Modern History.—Prof. W. Ward, M.A.

Mathematics.—Prof. Thomas Parker, M.A.; Lecturer, Mr. A. T. Bentley, B.A.

Natural Philosophy.—Prof. Wm. Jack, M.A. Civil and Mechanical Engineering.—Prof. Osborne Reynolds, B.A.

Logic and Mental and Moral Philosophy, Political Economy.—Prof. Wm. Stanley Jevons, M.A. F.S.S.

Jurisprudence.—Prof. R. C. Christie, M.A. F.S.S.

Chemistry, Theoretical and Applied.—Prof. H. E. Roseoe, B.A. F.R.S.

Geology.—Prof. W. C. Willmarth, F.R.S.

Orificial Languages and Literature, Modern Languages and Literature.—Prof. T. Theodoreus.

Drawing.—Mr. William Walker.

Additional Lectures, on which the attendance is optional and without fees, are given on "The Hebrew of the Old Testament," and "The New Testament."

Various SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, and PRIZES have been founded in the College for the promotion of the Study of Classics, Mathematics, English, Chemistry, Political Economy, and Natural History.

THE EVENING EXHIBITIONS of 1s. each, and THREE WHITWORTH EXHIBITIONS of 2s. each, are offered for competition in October, 1868.

Prospectuses for the Day and for the Evening Classes and a special Prospectus for the CIVIL and MECHANICAL ENGINEERING will be forwarded, gratis, on application to the Registrar.

The OWENS COLLEGE CALENDAR, for 1868-9, price 2s. 6d. (by post 2s. 6d.), and the SYLLABUS for the Evening Classes, price 3d. (by post 1d.) may be obtained at the College, or from the Booksellers in Manchester.

J. G. GREENWOOD, Principal.  
J. HOLME NICHOLSON, Registrar.

**DIED.—ON THE 9th of September, at Upper Norwood, Surrey, in her 80th year, MARIA, Widow of late THOMAS SOTHERAN, Esq. (of Tower-street, London,) to whom she had been a truly devoted Wife for fifty-four years. Her loss is deeply regretted by her only surviving Son, and many attached Friends.**

**UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.—THE SESSION** will commence on MONDAY, 5th November, 1868. Full details as to Classes, Examinations, Degrees, &c. in Divinity, Arts, Medicine, &c., together with a copy of the General Council, will be found in the Edinburgh University Calendar, 1868-9, published by Messrs. Edmonston & Douglas, 63, Princes-street, Edinburgh. Price 2s. 6d.; by post, 2s. 10d.

By order of the Senatus.  
JOHN WILSON, Secretary to the Senatus.

**ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE FOR IRELAND,** STEPHEN'S GREEN, DUBLIN.

SESSION 1868-9.

The SESSION will COMMENCE on MONDAY, 5th October. Extended Courses will be given in the following subjects:—

Pure and Applied Mathematics, Mechanism, and Machinery—Prof. Ballantyne.—Descriptive Geometry, Geometrical and Mechanical Drawing and Land Surveying—Prof. Pigot.—Experimental Physics—Prof. Barker.

Botany—Prof. Traquair.

Chemistry—Prof. Sulivan.

Applied Chemistry and Laboratory Practice, including Metallurgy and Assaying—Prof. Galloway.

Geology—Prof. Jukes.

Mineralogy—Prof. O'Reilly.

Agriculture—Prof. Davy.

Paleontology (Demonstrations)—Mr. Baily.

During the Session short Courses of Evening Lectures of a more popular character will be delivered, the particulars of which will be duly announced.

Exhibitions in the above subjects will be held in June, 1869, at which Prize Medals will be awarded, as well as Royal Scholarships, at the value of 50s. each, tenable for two years.

There are nine Royal Exhibitions attached to the College of the yearly value of 50s. tenable for three years.

The course of instruction in this College is recognized by the Society of Arts, Dublin, as qualified for appointment in the Engineering Department.

The Diploma of Associate of the College will be given to Students on the completion of their third year's course.

Fee for each Course, 2s.; or for all the Courses of each Academic Year (the laboratory excepted), 10s.; or for the Studentship of three Years, 25s.

Laboratory Fee, 2s. per month; 2s. for three months; or 12s. for the entire season.

Programmes may be had on application at the College, or by letter addressed to the Secretary.

FREDERICK J. SYDNEY, LL.D., Secretary.

**QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK.** SESSION 1868-69.

MATRICULATION AND SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS.

On TUESDAY, the 20th of October next, at Ten o'clock A.M., an Examination will be held for the Matriculation of Students in the Faculties of Arts, Medicine, and Law, and in the Department of Civil Engineering.

The Examinations for Scholarships will commence on THURSDAY, the 2nd of November. The Council will have the power of remitting the fees of the Examinations. Eight Senior Scholarships of the value of 40s. each, viz. Seven in the Faculty of Arts and One in the Faculty of Law; and Forty-six Junior Scholarships, viz. Fifteen in Literature and Fifteen in Science, of the value of 24s. each: Eight in Medicine, and Seven in Law, each 2s. 6d.; and Six in Civil Engineering, of the value of 20s. each; to Fifteen of which first year's Students are eligible.

Prospectuses, containing full information as to the subjects of the Examinations, &c., may be had on application to the Registrar.

By Order of the President,  
ROBERT J. KENNY, Registrar.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY.

**QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK.** President—Sir R. KANE, M.D. F.R.S.

Vice-President—JOHN RYALL, LL.D.

**FACULTY OF MEDICINE.** SESSION 1868-69.

Professors.

Anatomy and Physiology—J. H. Corbett, M.D. L.R.C.S.I.

Practical Anatomy—D. C. O'Connor, B.A. M.D.

Practice of Medicine—Wm. C. Tanner, M.D. F.L.R.C.S.I.

Practice of Surgery—Purcell O'Leary, B.A.-L. A.M. M.D.

Material Medica—Purcell O'Leary, B.A.-L. A.M. M.D.

Midwifery—J. R. Harvey, B.A. M.D.

Natural Philosophy—John England, M.A.

Chemistry—J. Blyth, M.D.

Practical Chemistry—Joseph Reay Greene, B.A.

Zoology—R. De Véricour, M.A.

Botany—George Sidney Read, M.A.

Logic—Charles Kent, Esq.

W. C. Macready, Esq.

J. B. Power Payne, Esq. F.R.S.L.

Sir F. Pollock, Bart.

W. Proter, Esq.

Sir Percy Shelley, Bart.

Charles Ratcliffe, Esq. F.S.A.

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S. C. HALI, F.R.A. Hon. Secs.

EDMUND OLLIER, F.R.S.L.

S. R. TOWNSEND MAYER, F.R.S.L., 25, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C., Hon. Treasurer, by whom Subscriptions are received.

Books—Messrs. Ransom, Bouvier & Co.

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

The WINTER SESSION 1868-9 will commence on THURSDAY, OCTOBER, 1st. The INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS will be given by DR. G. A. LINDSEY, Esq. F.R.S.L. at 8 P.M., after which a Sonata will be held in the Board-Room.

In addition to the Course Study required by the Licensing Board, special Clinical Instruction is given in Diseases of the Nervous System, the Eye, Skin and Teeth, and in Diseases peculiar to Woman. Facilities are also afforded for practice in minor Operative Surgery, Bandaging, and Midwifery.

Fee for the entire Course, 75 Guineas.

Further particulars may be obtained from Mr. HOLTHOUSE, Dean of the School, or from any of the Lecturers or Medical Officers at the Hospital.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL, Paddington, London.

Introductory Lecture by MR. JAMES LANE, Oct. 1st, at 2 P.M.

Addresses on MEDICAL EDUCATION by THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK, PROFESSORS OWEN and HUXLEY, THE PRESIDENT

OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, and THE RIGHT HON. R. LOWE, M.P., price 1s.—And for the Prospects apply to

ERNEST HART, Dean of the School.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.—THE COUNCIL having resolved that on

1st of January, 1869, the offices of SECRETARY and EDITOR shall be combined, Gentlemen desirous of becoming Candidates

are requested to send in their applications and terms of service before the 1st of December, 1868, to the Secretary of the Society, from whom all particulars can be obtained. Salary £600. per annum, with a residence, coal and gas.

12, Hanover-square, London, W.

July, 1868.

CAUTION.—REPLIES to CLARIBEL'S POPULAR BALLADS.—The Public is cautioned against purchasing certain Songs advertised by unprincipled Publishers as Answers to popular Ballads by CLARIBEL. Replies and Sequels by her most favourite Songs have already been written by this distinguished Composer, and many are generally sold by Boosey & Co. The following are now ready:—1. "Kathleen's Answer," being a reply to "Come back to Erin." 2s. 2d. What need I the truth to tell? being the answer to "Won't you tell me why, Robin?" 4s.—3. "Maggie's Welcome," being the sequel to "Maggie's Secret," 3s.—The Music of all these Ballads is to be had of all Musicians; or at half price through CLARIBEL.—To be had of all Booksellers; or at half price through the post, from Boosey & Co., Holles-street.

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The HALL will RE-OPEN on the 1st of October next, at the same time as University College, in close proximity to which it is situated.

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Further information may be obtained on written application, addressed to the Principal, or to the Secretary, at the Hall.

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Derby, September, 1868.

JAMES ALLPORT, General Manager.

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Whether we regard these Speeches as a vindication of the politician's honour against the imputations of reckless assailants, as a conveniently-arranged memoir of his principal labours, or as a collection of oratorical studies, they are calculated to achieve their purposes. In many ways they will be fruitful of results; and of their immediate consequences, not the least important will arise from the new light in which they will present the Member for Birmingham to many readers. Notwithstanding the great number of persons who have heard him speak and the large dissemination of his opinions by the press, the oratory of Mr. Bright is still little known to a majority of those to whom his sentiments on public affairs are distasteful. It does not follow that words are widely read because they are widely circulated. The ordinary reader of a newspaper shrinks from perusing words that do violence to his prejudices and cast ridicule on his opinions. He finds it more agreeable to take what purports to be the gist of a political adversary's oration from the leader column—too often a miserable sham. "Have I read Mr. Bright's speeches? It would kill me to read one of them. It is bad enough to read them in the summary and the leading article, which give you the antidote almost before you've swallowed the poison," was the frank avowal of a clerical politician, whose abomination of what he honestly believed to be Mr. Bright's intentions was so deep and active that he had recently, from his Northamptonshire pulpit, denounced the Member for Birmingham as an odious impersonation of all the evil qualities with which his calumniators credited him.

Whilst the editor of Mr. Bright's speeches may be commended for the judgment he has shown in selecting from a vast mass of orations those which are most characteristic of the speaker's style and most important as memorials of his successive labours, Mr. Thorold Rogers deserves equal praise for the conscientious care he has taken to reproduce the addresses word for word as they came from the orator's lips. Save that he has relieved them of the fetters of oblique narration—a change that restores to them a certain quality of strong and piquant individuality, of which the method of our parliamentary reporters divested them—the editor has closely adhered to the text in which they were origi-

nally offered to the readers of newspapers. Unlike certain reprints of parliamentary and platform harangues, the collection contains no passages where editorial revision has softened the force of the original utterances or withdrawn expressions that on their first delivery had a ring of harshness or exaggeration. Whatever of their declarations gave offence to the speaker's opponents are yet the spoken words had been committed to type are found in the reprint without any attempt at modification. The reformer's manifesto on parliamentary representation, delivered at Birmingham in the October of 1858, still contains the sentence, "There is another kind of peer which I am afraid to touch upon—that creature of what shall I say?—of monstrous, nay, even of adulterous birth—the spiritual peer"—words which gave such deep offence and drew down upon their speaker such a long-continued torrent of hostile criticism. The speech delivered at Glasgow, just two years since, still makes reference to the family of eleven children, living "within six miles of the royal town and castle of Windsor, not one of whom could read or write at all." Even the passages that were shown to hold an alloy of erroneous statement are given as fearlessly as they were spoken, together with frank acknowledgment of the extent to which they were shown to be at variance with fact. Readers, therefore, who, avail themselves of Mr. Rogers's volumes, accord for the first time a careful perusal to the speeches which they have heard so violently denounced, and who shall feel surprise at finding in them so little that justifies the assertions of their denouncers, may rest assured that the orator's words are reproduced with all their original violence and offensiveness; and from the perfect consistency of those declarations with one another as well as with all Mr. Bright's more recent utterances on public matters, they may also see how little foundation there is in fact for the current assertion that Mr. Bright advanced a full half-way to the ground on which he at the present moment finds himself—surrounded by politicians who, less than two years since, were his most resolute antagonists. That he has changed his attitude to his former assailants is doubtless true, in the sense in which the same might be said of a victorious athlete who relinquishes a belligerent attitude when his opponents have yielded to his prowess; but that he has withdrawn aught of the claims on which he insisted in the early stages of his career, or that he has modified any one of his views in deference to the wishes of his adversaries, or that he has reason to regard the recent settlement of Parliamentary Reform with any kind of dissatisfaction, no one is likely to urge, after reading this record of his appeals to Parliament and popular opinion. A great change has been effected in the relative positions of the Member for Birmingham and those large sections of English society that combined to resist his will; but it is a change that has been accomplished without a single concession on his part.

On the eve of an appeal to the new constituencies, it is desirable, for several reasons, that the public should be reminded how completely the Member for Birmingham achieved his purposes with respect to Parliamentary Reform. Not quite ten years have passed since Mr. Bright, after a long and painful term of enforced absence from parliamentary duty, commenced what may be called the second period of his public career with the first of those speeches which Mr. Rogers classifies under the heading "Reform." The address was spoken to the men of Birmingham, on October 27, 1858, and it opened with some sentences of personal ex-

planation strongly illustrative of the speaker's eloquence, and memorable to all admirers of rhetoric as an unapproachable specimen of oratorical dignity, pathos and simplicity:—

"If I exhibit embarrassment in rising to address you, I must ask for your forbearance, for, in truth, as I cast my eyes over this great assembly, I feel myself almost bewildered and oppressed with a consciousness of my incapacity to fulfil properly the duty which devolves upon me to-night. It is now nearly three years since I was permitted and, indeed, since I was able, to stand upon any public platform to address any public meeting of my countrymen; and during that period I have passed through a new and a great experience. From apparent health I have been brought down to a condition of weakness exceeding the weakness of a little child, in which I could neither read nor write, nor converse for more than a few minutes without distress and without peril; and from that condition, by degrees so fine as to be imperceptible even to myself, I have been restored to the comparative health in which you now behold me. In remembrance of all this, is it wrong in me to acknowledge here, in the presence of you all, with reverent and thankful heart, the signal favour which has been extended to me by the great Supreme? Is it wrong that I should take this opportunity of expressing the gratitude which I feel to all classes of my countrymen for the numberless kindnesses which I have received from them during this period—from those high in rank and abounding in wealth and influence, to the dweller on one of our Lancashire moors, who sent me a most kind message, to say that he believed where he lived was the healthiest spot in England, and that if I would come and take up my abode with him for a time, though his means were limited and his dwelling humble, he would contrive to let me have a room to myself? I say, looking back to all this, that if I have ever done anything for my countrymen, or for their interests in any shape, I am amply compensated by the abundant kindness they have shown to me during the last three years. And if there be any colour of shade to this picture, if there be men who subjected me to a passionate and ungenerous treatment, when I was stricken down and was enduring a tedious exile, though the best years of my life were engaged in the defence of their interests, I have the consolation of knowing that their act was not approved by the country, and that when my cause came up, by appeal, to a superior, because an impartial tribunal, their verdict was condemned and set aside by the unanimous judgment of the electors and population of this great central city of the kingdom. I shall not attempt, by the employment of any elaborate phrases, to express to you what I felt at the time when you conferred upon me the signal honour of returning me as one of your representatives to the House of Commons. I am not sufficiently master of the English language to discover words which shall express what I then felt, and what I feel now towards you, for what you did then, and for the reception which you have given me to-night. I never imagined for a moment that you were prepared to endorse all my opinions, or to sanction every political act with which I have been connected; but I accepted your resolution in choosing me as meaning this, that you had watched my political career; that you believed it had been an honest one; that you were satisfied I had not swerved knowingly to the right hand or to the left; that the attractions of power had not turned me aside; that I had not changed my course from any view of courting a fleeting popularity; and, further, that you are of this opinion—an opinion which I religiously hold—that the man whose political career is on a line with his conscientious convictions can never be unfaithful to his constituents or to his country. At the time of my election, you will remember that some newspapers which commented upon it took the liberty of saying that I had had a good deal of time for reflection; that I had been taught a wholesome lesson; and that I had changed or modified my views with respect to recent public policy. I have had no proper opportunity before to-night to refer to that statement; and I beg leave to tell

those gentlemen that they were, and are, if they still hold the same opinion, entirely mistaken; that whether I was wrong or right, I acted according to what I believed to be right; and that all the facts and all the information which I have since received have only served to confirm me in the opinions which I had previously expressed."

It was in this speech, thus grandly and tenderly opened, that Mr. Bright, after drawing attention to defects of our system of parliamentary representation, made a definite proposal for the amendment of such of them as arose from an inadequate borough franchise. And now that this definite proposal has become the foundation of the Conservative Reform Bill, it is well to observe that the very phrases in which it was laid before the Birmingham constituency by the Radical orator ultimately passed to the lips of those who were for years the loudest denouncers of its revolutionary purpose, and became the familiar forms of speech by which it was commended from the Conservative benches as a reasonable and conservative project. Here are the exact words in which—after an express declaration that universal suffrage had no terrors for him—Mr. Bright urged the adoption of the rating franchise in the boroughs:—

"With regard to the question of the Suffrage, which is one of the chief points on which I should insist, I have no doubt there are persons who, on reading my speech, will say, 'Subversive doctrine, violent language this.' The change which you propose would endanger many things which we highly value." Now, I beg to assure all those timid people that I do not wish to endanger or to move any of the ancient landmarks of our constitution. I do not want to disturb this question of the franchise beyond what has been already sanctioned by Parliament and the country. I do not want to introduce any new principle or theoretical opinion which it may be found difficult to adopt. There are many men probably among those whom I see before me who are of opinion that every man should have a vote. They are for what is called 'universal suffrage,' or 'manhood suffrage'—something which means that every man of twenty-one years of age who has not forfeited his right by any misconduct should have a vote. Let me say that, personally, I have not the smallest objection to the widest possible suffrage that the ingenuity of man can devise. At the same time, if I were now a member of a Government, and had to arrange a Reform Bill for next session, I should not act upon that principle. I will tell you upon what principle I would act. I find in the country great diversities of opinion. There are the Peers, of whom I have already spoken. They are citizens with ourselves, and have therefore a right to be considered. There are the rich and influential classes, who, as wealthy men are generally found to be, are a little timid of the great bulk of the people who have not many riches. There are thousands—scores of thousands—who imagine that they could not sleep safely in their beds if every man had a vote. We are surprised that children sometimes cannot sleep in the dark—that they fancy something dreadful will happen to them; and there are actually rich people in this country who believe that if every man had a vote it would give him a weapon wherewith to attack their property. There being all these diversities of opinion, it clearly is the duty of Government, and of Parliament too, to frame a measure which shall fairly represent what may be called the Reform opinion of the whole country. What have we at present in the way of franchises? We have the parish franchise. For generations, for ages past, there has been an extensive franchise in all our parishes. We have poor-law unions, which have worked, on the whole, satisfactorily to the country. We have a franchise in our poor-law unions. We have a corporation franchise, and that franchise may be said to have worked to the satisfaction of the country. I will ask any man here whether he believes that in all the parishes, all the poor-law unions, and all the corporations, men have not conducted themselves with great propriety, and

managed the affairs of their parishes, unions and corporations satisfactorily? And I should like to ask him whether he would object to have the same franchise conferred upon them for the election of members to the House of Commons. There is one great point gained in such a franchise—your registration would be easy and inexpensive. There is another point—that whatever its omissions, whatever its exclusions, they would not be directed against any one particular class. It would admit the working people to electoral power just as fully as it would admit the middle, or what may be called the higher and richer classes. Therefore, as regards class and class, it would remove a great defect of the Reform Bill, and would give a suffrage so wide that I believe no one would suppose it did not afford a fair representation of all classes. I do not want anybody for a moment to suppose that this particular franchise is better than manhood suffrage. I am only speaking of what Government might do, of what it ought to do, and of what it might do, moreover, in accordance with the vast majority of opinion which exists in this country on this question. With regard to the counties I shall say little. I know no good reason why the franchise should not be as extensive there as in the boroughs; but there appears to be a general understanding that the next step in counties shall be one short of that. But I think it of great importance that the 40s. franchise should be extended to all parts of the United Kingdom as fully as it is to the people of England and Wales."

In the same year, speaking in the Manchester Free Trade Hall, Mr. Bright was no less explicit in his recommendation of the rating franchise: "Now, what is it that I propose? That every householder of course, because every householder is rated to the poor, shall have a vote; and if a man is not a householder strictly, but if he have an office, or a warehouse, or a stable, or land—if he shall have any property in his occupation which the Poor Law taxes, out of which he must contribute to the support of the poor, then I say I would give that man a vote." These were the reformer's words at the Cotton Metropolis in the last month of '58; and eleven days later, at Glasgow, he urged "that the elective franchise, which is now, both in England and Scotland, confined in boroughs to occupiers of a house valued at 10*l.*, should be lowered so as to take in, in reality, all the persons who are householders and occupiers of premises which are rated to the relief of the poor." In fact, the rating franchise was Mr. Bright's peculiar proposal; and though he subsequently gave a cordial and unwavering support to the Reform Bill of Earl Russell's administration, he made no secret that he accepted that measure merely as the largest attainable instalment of the privilege to which the people had a claim, and as a large step in the direction of that rating franchise which it was desirable to render the basis of parliamentary representation within the boroughs. In rejecting Lord Russell's bill the Conservatives rejected a measure which the Member for Birmingham accepted as a mere temporary expedient; and in deciding to adopt the rating franchise they determined to effect the settlement which throughout years of vituperation and calumny he had recommended as an arrangement that would satisfy the nation.

Of the many noteworthy characteristics of these speeches the two that strike us most forcibly are their conscientiousness and earnestness; and in these qualities of the thinker and speaker lies the secret of Mr. Bright's power. When we regard the pure thought of his addresses, apart as far as possible from the diction in which it is draped, we seem to be brought face to face with an inquirer who in seeking the solution of a difficult social problem brings all the forces of his intellect to aid him in the accomplishment of his arduous task, and

who under a lively sense of the responsibilities of his office accepts no conclusion until he has regarded it from every point of view, and has carefully considered all the probable and possible consequences of acting upon it. With respect to certain critics who charged him with speaking on a momentous question without due consideration, he observed with fine and characteristic fervour, "Do these men suppose that I have the effrontery to stand before many thousands of my countrymen, after days and weeks of notice that I am to appear before them, and that I come then to speak merely of the temper, the passion, and the sentiments of the hour? They little know, if they dream of this, the sense of responsibility under which, I think, every man should speak who offers himself on any occasion as the expounder of the opinions, or to be the guide of the deliberations, of his countrymen." And that this avowal was the sincere utterance of a politician conscious of his laborious dutifulness to his country there is no lack of testimony in these Speeches, which contain no denunciation of evil that is not accompanied with a carefully considered proposal for its removal. It is told of Cobbett that with humorous effrontry he once exclaimed to a meeting of Norfolk farmers, "You ask me for a remedy for this state of things. No, my friends, it is my business to teach you to see your wrongs, but not to teach you how to cure them." Unlike Cobbett, Mr. Bright has never opened his mouth to expose an abuse, until he has satisfied himself as to the means that should be employed for its cure. But more than to this moderation it is to his earnestness we attribute the success of his eloquence. Noticeably devoid of rhetorical embellishment, his addresses are marked by a simplicity of language which savours of the religious school in which he was trained, and of which he is still a member. They make no effort to gratify the fancy; they seldom appeal to the imagination. Their most fervid perorations are addressed to the intellect rather than the passions of his auditors. On listeners their effect is due to their earnestness—the earnestness of a speaker who, having mastered a subject to the best of a truly masculine ability, is vehemently desirous to make his hearers of one mind with himself. The labour by which he works out each problem seems to show him the way by which it can be best explained to his pupils.

Another thing that strikes us in surveying these Speeches is the smallness of the support which they offer to those who have charged Mr. Bright with personality. That the Member for Birmingham is, whenever it pleases him to be so, a very hard hitter in debate no one needs to be informed. These volumes contain instances of terrible punishment dealt out by him to individual opponents. For instance, the torrent of disdaining invective which he poured on Lord Palmerston—during the debate of March 19, 1861, on Mr. Dunlop's motion "to inquire into the discrepancies between certain sets of documents, relating to the Afghan war in 1837-8"—is a matter to which Mr. Rogers draws attention. Fresh also to every reader's memory must be several occasions on which Mr. Bright has made the House ring again with blows of his rhetorical shillelagh. The castigation which he administered to Sir John Pakington when the Jamaican disturbances first engaged the attention of the House of Commons, and the fierce onslaught that he made only the other day on Mr. Disraeli, for what he conceived to be the minister's unconstitutional and disloyal use of the Queen's name, are two other illustrations of his ability to strike individuals as well as corrupt systems. But no one can examine these two volumes of

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Speeches, and close them with the opinion that personality is one of their chief features.

From our remarks on what we find and what we fail to discover in these volumes, it may be seen that we differ widely from those who cannot discern in Mr. Bright the qualities of an orator and politician belonging to the highest type of public men, and, still more widely, from those who have ventured to stigmatize him as a turbulent demagogue. A leader of a vast multitude he unquestionably is; but he is a leader who draws his followers by appeals to reason and justice.

*Coleoptera Hesperidum: being an Enumeration of the Coleopterous Insects of the Cape Verde Archipelago.* By T. Vernon Wollaston, M.A. (Van Voorst.)

If this work contained nothing more than the mere fulfilment of the indication given in the title, we might dismiss it with a few words of approval, as a not unimportant addition to our knowledge of the Coleopterous insects of an interesting geographical district; but everyone who is acquainted with Mr. Wollaston's former works will expect something more important, in a philosophical point of view, than the mere enumeration and technical description of species. His 'Insecta Maderensis,' 'Coleoptera Atlantidum,' and his work on the variation of species, show the enlarged and philosophic end to which his extensive knowledge of this branch of zoological science has conducted him, and would lead us to expect in the present work still further indications of soundness of judgment, and a sober and just appreciation of the value of facts, and of the extent to which they may be applied in the development or modification of theories. Such an expectation will not be disappointed.

The confident and authoritative, not to say dictatorial, tone of some who, upon a partial and superficial acquaintance with the real bearings of the hypotheses now universally known as "Darwinian," scarcely admit the possible orthodoxy of those who are sceptical as to the validity of the entire theory, seems to have produced in these a panic fear of acknowledging even the necessary results deducible from premises which cannot be disputed. Thus, there are persons who, not being prepared to accompany Mr. Darwin and his followers in all the hypotheses which they have endeavoured to found upon facts connected with the variation of species, have almost feared to allow the existence of such variations, or, at least, to admit of their being other than slight, accidental and evanescent. Mr. Wollaston takes a more sober and practical view of the whole subject. Acknowledging the facts and giving them their due weight and significance, taking them for what they are worth—and they are worth a great deal,—he shows their bearing upon some of the most important geodetic phenomena.

It commonly happens, that on the promulgation of any theory either absolutely new, or put in a new and striking point of view, if the theory be in itself startling and, so to speak, sensational in its character, and especially if it be propounded with all the prestige belonging to one whose talents and acquirements entitle him to especial regard, it is at once seized upon and adopted by many who, unable themselves to lead, are vain of being led by so distinguished a general,—themselves, perhaps, unconscious at first of the end to which he is conducting them. It is quite natural, for instance, that a theory emanating from a man of Mr. Darwin's known intellectual power, his great scientific attainments, his laborious accumulation of facts, his un-

swerving and pure truthfulness, and the charming *bonhomie* of his temper, should have attracted a large following, and produced a powerful impression on the scientific mind of the day. And "by many who think themselves wise, and by some who are thought wise by others," and by not a few, too, who are really wise, the theory has been cordially, even enthusiastically, adopted in its fullness, and thus become a matter of too much importance to be gazed at as a mere passing scientific meteor. This is not the place nor the opportunity to enter into the controversy, but we cannot avoid noticing the avidity with which every new discovery, however imperfect, is forced into the service of the supporters of his views, whilst the truths which tell irrefragably in the opposite direction are either ignored or put unceremoniously aside. For example, the unanswered and unanswerable difficulty of the geological phase of the subject is met with the almost contemptuous excuse that geology is as yet imperfectly known. May not this be fairly met with a *Tu quoque*?

We will now let Mr. Wollaston speak for himself. The following passage is a note appended to a conclusion stated in the text:—

"That a very large majority of such minute insular departures from a central form as those we now meet with, would have . . . been rapidly matured from their respective types." I say 'rapidly matured,' because I have no reason to think that the small insular modifications to which I refer are the product of that slowly accumulating infinitesimal divergence, in a given uniform direction, which certain modern theories would suppose to be unceasingly going on throughout indefinite time, but which seems to me, in nine cases out of every assumed ten, to have no existence in the feral world. Such a process may occasionally be kept up by the persevering intervention of a true controlling cause, such as that which is implied by the skill and intellect of man; but we have no evidence that *Nature* . . . is able to accomplish a task thus difficult. . . . I need scarcely add, that a denial of this supreme power, as inherent 'in Nature,' is perfectly compatible with a belief in those modifying external influences which all experience assures us are ever liable to act, within reasonable limits, and to leave their impress upon organic structures, in accordance with the exact amount of pliability which has been allotted to each separate species; for this is totally distinct from that *selective* capability which we are accustomed to regard as an integral part of free agency and will. Mere variation we all know to be a fact; and even if its importance is by some exaggerated, no one has ever yet questioned its existence; but I believe it can be seldom said to 'accumulate' during more than a few generations, or even to go on *increasing* in an undeviating course, after the effect has been accomplished which is legitimately due to the combination of circumstances which occasioned it."

We must quote one more passage from the introduction relating to a different phase of the deductions which the author has derived from his observation of the Coleopterous Fauna of this and the other groups of islands within the scope of his investigations. The subject is the illustration and proof afforded by this Coleopterous Fauna, of the former existence of a continental tract of land, now submerged:—

"To my mind, the universal concurrence of 'certain' types, in conjunction with that striking *general similarity* (and, to a great extent, even specific identity) of the whole coleopterous population of the three archipelagos, added to the irresistible impression which is left by the agreement of the latter as regards most of their physical peculiarities and phenomena, down to their very geological structure, and their position with reference to the African continent, all combine to proclaim the islands to be the outposts of a single gigantic province which has been rent asunder, and is now principally submerged."

A conclusion which, from the data, may, without controversy or comment, be accepted; and it certainly constitutes a most interesting additional evidence of this important theory.

*Italy and her Capital.* By E. S. G. S. (Freeman.)

The author of this little book is a woman, an ultra-Protestant woman, a Garibaldian woman. All these facts are patent from the first, and almost every page bears witness to them. To the writer herself, and we will hope to her especial audience, they form a sufficient excuse for publication. We are told in the Preface that the writer felt that in giving an account of her Italian experience "she would not be burdening the world with another ordinary book of travels, or even with a mere recital of feminine adventure." We are sorry that we cannot indorse this statement. The only distinction between this book and an ordinary book of travels is, that the mistakes are here unusually numerous. The only novelties in the way of feminine adventure are, that the author preached in Venice, visited Garibaldi at Capri, and travelled even through the Roman States, and those which the Austrians had not yet fully quitted, in a garb that betrayed her sympathies. She certainly speaks of Garibaldi as "the presence"; and when she talks about religion to one of his soldiers, she dwells on "a Greater than Garibaldi." But these eccentricities of womanly enthusiasm, coupled with her half-disparagement of Cavour as "a great, because an honest statesman, though not a hero," are nothing more than we should expect under the circumstances. As for the mistakes, we are puzzled to know how a traveller could take Ulm on the way from Vevey to Lucerne. We may remark that the Ticino does not flow into the Lake of Como, but into the Lago Maggiore,—that Bellinzona is not on the Lake of Como, but is separated from it by high mountains, and about forty miles distant from it by road,—that the road from Bellinzona to Camerata, so far from touching a point where, "just skirting the Lake of Como, it wound round that of Lugano," crosses the latter lake long before the former one comes in sight,—that the covered gallery uniting the Uffizi at Florence with the Pitti is not subterranean, but goes over the Ponte Vecchio,—and that there are no frescoes by Raphael on the side walls of the Sistine Chapel. These are simple errors of fact, but they are not the only faults in the book. We cannot but think the ultra-Protestant opinions, which are obtruded on all occasions, singularly out of place. The statement that the terror inspired by Christ as the Judge in Michael Angelo's great fresco is not due to the peculiar bent of the painter's genius, but is only "the repetition of the verdict of Romanism always and everywhere on the character of Jesus," is made in ignorance or forgetfulness of the fact that Roman Catholics are the severest critics of that part of 'The Last Judgment.' Of the writer's appreciation of pictures generally it is enough to say that she considers the most noticeable paintings in the Vatican Gallery are Raphael's 'Transfiguration' and Murillo's 'Return of the Prodigal.' We cannot remember any Murillo in the Vatican; but even if that part be correct, where is 'The Foligno'? where 'The Communion of St. Jerome'? As for literature, the author quotes the beginning of Filicaja's famous sonnet, with Byron's paraphrase, and asks, "Why infelice? why fatal?" Considering that the whole sonnet is devoted to answering this question, we must conclude that the author has not read beyond the lines she has quoted. At any rate, she has made

Miss Julia Mills less of a caricature, and has almost equalled the Shakspearian query, "Why on a monument?" If we really entered into literary criticism we should not know where to stop. The unfavourable account of a preacher, "many of whose vagaries are attributable to the fact that he is a convert from Irvingism, through God's blessing," reminds us of that American public meeting in which the proposition to be put to the vote was, "The Union by God's blessing shall and must be preserved." There was a verbal amendment put first, and the chairman announced, "The noes have it. God's blessing is lost." In like manner, the author of this book attributes a preacher's vagaries to God's blessing on his conversion. We have no wish to be severe, but if people will write gushingly, they should, at all events, let the gush be clear and limpid.

We have said that the writer's visit to Garibaldi at Caprera is the most distinctive feature in her book. Some of the details of the visit will bear quoting, and will show "E. S. G. S." at her best :

"At length, walking slowly, still leaning on his stick (he was then suffering afresh from the Aspromonte wound, which had been re-opened during the campaign in the Tyrol, by the accidental tread of one of his own soldiers, whom he did not let know what he had done), Garibaldi came in from the garden. 'È il generale,' said all voices—quite needlessly so far as I was concerned, for had I never seen him before, I should have required no information as to who stood before me. That fatherly kindness, that dignity, at once tender and martial, could belong to no other. I was too much moved to speak, for I knew this was a moment whose memory would brighten many an after hour of sorrow. With the considerate courtesy of the perfect gentleman, Garibaldi held out his hand and took mine with a manner calculated to banish all embarrassment. 'Venga nella mia stanza,' he said, and I followed him thither. \*\* Noon is his ordinary dinner-hour. I was conducted by one of the afore-named soldiers out of harness to the door of the room above mentioned, where I found portraits of one or two of Garibaldi's fellow-combatants, all of whom, I believe, had fallen in battle. Warlike implements also adorned the walls. I had some difficulty in finding my way to the dining-room, since the house is rather peculiarly constructed, and I had to pass through the kitchen on my road. Probably this is caused by part of the house having been annexed as a somewhat recent addition. The dining-room is large and long, uncarpeted (at least, it was so at that time), and its walls without paint or paper. But they were ornamented with some fine photographic landscapes, and over the fire-place hung a beautiful water-coloured painting, representing, I fancy, some part of the neighbourhood of Garibaldi's native Nice. I found assembled Garibaldi himself, Signor Albanese, a surgeon, who bore some honourable part in relation to the extraction of the memorable bullet of Aspromonte, and his wife, who occupied the head of the table, Garibaldi himself being seated on her left hand, a place being left for me opposite him, on the signora's right. Signor Ricciotti was my neighbour, and opposite to him sat his sister Teresa, her husband, Signor Canzio, at her side. Garibaldi's beloved Teresa, or Teresia, is of middle height, robust and rounded in form, a Spartan in vigour, though with all womanly gentleness. Her hair and eyes are dark—the latter kind and true. She was dressed in the Italian colours, and is evidently in character and spirit a worthy daughter of her father. It may be remarked *en passant*, that she is certainly not the original of Piero Magni's Reading-girl. The repast was plain but plentiful, including Indian corn and Indian figs, of which Garibaldi has now a good supply from the rugged soil of his island. I had never before tasted Indian figs, which are pleasant and refreshing, of a golden colour, with black seeds; probably, however, too well known to need description. There were also scallops (they called them a sort of

oyster, but they were evidently scallops), and some of a singular looking shell-fish, called in Italian 'ricci,' and in English, I think, sea-urchins, of which Garibaldi seemed especially fond. He expressed his wonder that to any one 'i frutti del mare' should be distasteful. I received one scallop from his own hand, and I can certainly say that, so received, nothing ever tasted to me so delicious. After dinner, Garibaldi retired immediately to his own room, and the rest of us dispersed."

It would have been a pleasure to us if we had found the rest of the book at all equal to this description of the simple island life of Garibaldi. But we have not found it so, and we cannot say that we have, if our criticism is to be honest.

*Through Burmah to Western China; being Notes of a Journey in 1863 to establish the Practicability of a Trade Route between the Irawaddi and the Yang-tse-Kiang.* By Clement Williams. (Blackwood & Sons.)

The present Viceroy of India, though in many respects a remarkable man, is not one to frame events. His manner of thought has been formed by the incidents of the Great Rebellion in India, in which every one admits he did excellent service to the State. Still, the tremendous responsibilities and risks of that struggle have so impressed themselves upon his mind, that he carries caution to the utmost verge. Hence he has resolutely opposed all measures which might lead a single servant of the British Government in India beyond the frontier. West, north and east the same policy prevails, a policy of keeping within the shell—a safe, perhaps, but inglorious policy. On the north-west the fruits of this policy are seen in the steady advance of the Russians towards Kabul and Herat, a matter in which, it is now affirmed, the English are concerned only in as far as every lover of civilization ought to rejoice at seeing downright savages subjugated by semi-barbarians. On the northern frontier of India Sir J. Lawrence is carefully checking our trade, for fear of an extension of commerce leading to political complications. Lastly, in the direction of Burmah, Sir John has systematically opposed the wishes of our merchants, who, but for him, would ere this have opened the ancient traffic between Bamo and Western China. It is true that owing to the energy which Lord Cranborne, during his brief term of office, imparted to our Indian Government, the inertia of the Viceroy was for a moment overcome, and an expedition, under Capt. Sladen, has been sent into the country which intervenes between Burmah and Yunnan; but that expedition, even according to the latest and most favourable accounts, has been long delayed, and has not accomplished a tenth part of the work which, with the hearty support of the Viceroy, Mr. Clement Williams, the author of this book, would no doubt have achieved, had he been permitted to organize an expedition according to his own views. Indeed, to tell the plain truth, Mr. Williams has been very unfairly treated. But in order to prove this, it is necessary to give a brief sketch of his career in Burmah.

Mr. Clement Williams, then, is now in Burmah, and has been residing there, for the most part, since 1858. He was assistant-surgeon to the 68th Light Infantry; but having a capacity for learning languages and a natural bent for political affairs, he made such way in Burmah as to secure the personal friendship of the King and the respect of the native officials. In 1862 he obtained the royal permission to test the navigability of the Irawaddi, and the practicability of a route from Bamo to Yunnan, and started from Mandalay, in January, 1863, with that object. Unfortunately, an insurrection

broke out in the capital of Burmah in March of that year, and the King recalled Mr. Williams to aid him with his service during the crisis. Mr. Williams had already penetrated beyond Bamo, and after the insurrection had been quelled might easily, under the joint auspices of the Viceroy of India and the King of Burmah, have made his way to Yunnan. But, so far from his proposals being entertained at Calcutta, he was ordered at once to return to his regiment. It was pretended that the forms of the service rendered this necessary; but every one will feel that where such great interests were at stake, it was the duty of the Indian Government to make an exception in favour of Mr. Williams. That, however, was not done, and with true public spirit Mr. Williams resigned the service, and proceeded to Burmah as a private individual, to prosecute, if possible, his great enterprise. That it has not been carried out, we may be sure is no fault of his, but is simply owing to the incubus of vice-regal opposition, which crushes any attempts to develop a trade between India and the forty millions who inhabit Western China.

We come now to the question, what are the routes between Burmah and Western China, and why is it so desirable to establish a regular communication between the two countries? Now, if the reader will cast his eye on the map, he will see that the rivers Irawaddi and Salwen run through Burmah from north to south, tri-secting the country. To the west and south of these rivers lie the British provinces of Arracan, Pegu and Tenasserim; between them is Central Burmah, and to the east of the Salwen are the semi-independent States of the Shan, the kingdom of Siam, Cambodia, and Anam and Cochin China. To the north and north-east are Yunnan, in China, with ten or twelve millions of people; Szechuen, with thirty millions, and seven other Chinese provinces, all lying south of the Yang-tse-Kiang. At present, the trade of Yunnan and Szechuen is scarcely at all reached by us; that of the other seven Chinese provinces is carried far to the east,—to Canton, Amoy, Foochowfoo, Ningpo and Shanghai. All this trade might be drained towards our Burmese port of Rangoon, were communication properly established between Burmah and Western China. This might be done, according to some, by carrying a road or a railroad from Rangoon to Esmok, which is a town in the Shan country, 260 miles to the east and by north of Mandalay, the capital of Burmah, and 440 miles north-east of Rangoon; according to Capt. Sprye,—a man who has devoted more time than any one else to the consideration of the question,—by uniting in the same way Esmok with Mazme, a town on the Irawaddi, fifty miles to the south of Mandalay. To both these routes there are great objections. They would both cross the Salwen and Cambodia, rivers of great size, and not easily passed. The country from the Irawaddi to Esmok is hilly and difficult, and were the road made, it would not terminate in a great commercial centre. The third route is that recommended by Mr. C. Williams. It runs from Bamo, 220 miles to Tali, the capital of Yunnan, a considerable city, where the Pansees, or Mohammedans of China, have just established an empire. Bamo is on the Irawaddi, and there is nothing to prevent steam communication between it and Rangoon. By this route a brisk trade between Burmah and Western China was formerly carried on: and where trade once flourished, what should prevent its flourishing again under the far more favourable circumstances of the joint protectorate of the Government of India and the King of Burmah? As for the savages of the Singpho tribe, who make the vicinity of Bamo dangerous, what could be more

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easy than to aid the King of Burmah in subjugating them once for all? This leads us to the next question, the desirableness of establishing a commercial route overland between the British frontier in Burmah and Western China. It is a question easily answered. Such a route would afford an outlet for the trade of forty millions of Chinese who inhabit Yunnan and Szechuan; it would obviate the necessity of a voyage to Eastern China to bring away the chief products of that country; it would pave the frontier of Bengal with gold. We trust the attention of the public may be roused by Mr. Williams's book, and that the *vis inertiae* of the Viceroy may be overcome.

## NEW NOVELS.

*Diana Gay.* By Percy Fitzgerald. 3 vols. (Tinsley Brothers.)

This is a novel precisely similar in tone and style to the author's previous products. Had it even been anonymous, no one accustomed to Mr. Fitzgerald's works could for a moment have been at a loss in naming the writer; and, having said this, we might as well stop at once, and let what we have written stand for a review. This course, however, might appear a slight to the book, so we will proceed a little further with our criticism, although our remarks will only elaborate the simple but conclusive observation, that this is a novel by Mr. Percy Fitzgerald, written in his usual style, and just up to his usual standard.

In the first place, we acknowledge that this standard is not a low one. There is always something pleasing about the freshness and vigour of the style, an ease which denotes a practised pen, and one of undoubted ability. On the other hand, we have to complain that the themes chosen, and their treatment, never vary. Thus 'Diana Gay,' read by a person who, in a novelist's sense, knows not Mr. Fitzgerald, would come with the freshness that charms, and all its numerous good qualities tell forcibly to the gratification of the reader and the glorification of the author. But should an old hand read it, in the order of publication, his praise would be small, for the experienced novelist generally desires change of topics and characters in a new work, and, failing to obtain them, invariably grumbles. The state of feeling of this gentleman is approximately our own.

It may be important to note that 'Diana Gay' is quite as fashionable as its predecessors, and utterly ignores all the inferior classes. "None but the titled, the very wealthy, or the well-descended enter here," might be taken as motto at the beginning of Mr. Fitzgerald's novels; serving as an attractive advertisement to those who, like Prof. Kingsley, think that "all the beauty and all the talent" of the country is in the House of Lords. Diana herself is the only child and heiress of a very large landed proprietor and old country potentate, and the novel concerns itself with the history of this young lady's life. Her life, as chronicled, is only marked by three important incidents. The first is the death of her father while steeple-chasing; the second is a lawsuit, which has for its object the ejection of the said Diana from all her property; and the third is her marriage. All these events, after the usual amount of excitement which makes up the book, has been gone through, terminate happily for the heroine. The first places her in possession of a large estate; the second ultimately is settled in her favour; and the third gives her a husband a successful barrister, who has loved her from his boyhood, and who is an extraordinarily clever and good young man, and, above all, of a very good old family:

without which latter qualification, the preceding ones would doubtless have been inefficient.

Having thus sketched the tale, and described the way that tale is told, little remains to be said. We may as well, however, before concluding, call the attention of the author to the fact that there are two very distinct species of barristers. The one comprising gentlemen who practise in the equity courts, and the other restricted to gentlemen who devote themselves to the common law courts. We are obliged to mention this distinction as 'Diana Gay' seems rather confused on the point. We are told there that the hero is well known as a rising man at *Nisi Prius*, which comforts us greatly; but we are then puzzled extremely by the further information that he practises before the Vice Chancellors. We can only reconcile these statements by supposing that he is a man before his time, typical of the change that is to take place when law and equity are merged. As he is made a Q.C. apparently within three or four years of his being called, let us hope he is also a type of the rapid successes and large fortunes to be made by young men at the bar in the happy days that are to be.

*Four Years among Spanish Americans.* By F. Hassaurek, late United States Minister to the Republic of Ecuador. (Low & Co.)

It is quite true, as Mr. Hassaurek observes in his Preface, that very little is known of Spanish America; but it is to be feared that the book he has written will hardly supply the lack of knowledge he so much deplores. At the outset, we must protest against the title Mr. Hassaurek has chosen for his book. Spanish America comprises a tolerably large extent of territory; and 'Four Years among Spanish Americans' hardly applies to the description of a residence in Ecuador, one of the smallest of the Spanish American republics. Shall we place under the head of palliating circumstances the fact that the greater part of the contents of the book applies equally to all parts of Spanish America?

Those who have read anything whatever on this subject will be puzzled to find any fresh information in Mr. Hassaurek's book concerning the Spanish American character. It is the old story over again: the hopeless indolence and apathy of the men, the beauty, ignorance and sloth of the women, and the filthy habits of all; which habits are described most minutely and repeatedly, and very literally, *ad nauseam*.

The author's style is not such as to make the reader overlook the want of original matter; it is generally heavy, and is occasionally varied, we cannot say relieved, by attempts at poetical descriptions of sunsets and mountains, which we may style, in Mr. Hassaurek's own words, "fantastic digressions," as, for instance,—

"The two highest peaks appeared to my excited fancy like a king and queen seated on icy thrones." \* \* Sad and sorrowful seemed the queen, as the rays of the setting sun lingered on her musing countenance. Perhaps she had come from more genial climes; perhaps birds had caroled and flowers had smiled upon her happy childhood; and now she must pass her dreary life... at the cold side of her icy consort. There was a melancholy and resigned expression in what I imagined to be her face. Perhaps she was another Blanche de Bourbon, sacrificed to some cruel Don Pedro of those cold and lofty realms," &c.

After all fault-finding, we are glad to bestow some praise on Mr. Hassaurek for his sketch of the ancient history of Quito, which is simply written and of much interest. It is a pity that he has not continued it in the same style down

to more modern times, instead of breaking off abruptly at the year 1554. However, he talks of completing it at some future time. We trust that he will carry out his intention, for on this subject he will succeed in writing a far more interesting and instructive book than that under consideration. We are strengthened in this belief by the account in the twelfth chapter of the political condition of the Spanish American republics. A miserable picture Mr. Hassaurek draws of this; a picture no less true than miserable. His description of the cruel tyranny of Garcia Moreno, the nominal president and practical dictator of Ecuador, would be almost incredible if we did not remember the tragical events of the past year in Mexico. The following instance, selected from many like it, gives a vivid idea of this man's power and cruelty:

"Dr. Viola, a lawyer at Guayaquil, a scholar and a gentleman, was known to sympathize with the opposition. It was known that he disapproved of the high-handed, illegal and unconstitutional measures of President Garcia Moreno. This was his only crime. Nothing else could have been proved against him. On the day of the President's successful return to Guayaquil, after his naval victory at Jambeli, Garcia Moreno issued a decree of banishment against Dr. Viola, and ordered him to leave the country by the next steamer. That very same night the President, while perusing the papers found on board the vessels captured by him, discovered a letter addressed by Dr. Viola to a Mr. Yerobi, an Ecuadorian exile in Peru, who, although the brother-in-law of General Urbina, the chief of the revolutionary party, had not taken part in his expedition, but, as was subsequently ascertained, had quietly remained at Lima while the events above narrated took place. His family had remained in Ecuador, and as Yerobi was very poor, his relatives occasionally sent him some money to Peru, to enable him to live in his expensive exile. For the transmission of these amounts to Peru they availed themselves of the services of Dr. Viola, their attorney at Guayaquil. Dr. Viola also transmitted their private correspondence. But as it was generally believed in the country that letters directed to any of the Ecuadorian refugees in Peru would be detained or opened by the Ecuadorian post-office authorities, it was the general practice to direct such letters to fictitious names, previously agreed upon. Dr. Viola, following this preception, notified Yerobi, in a short note, of the pseudonym to which he would send his letters. This note never reached Yerobi. His brother-in-law, General Urbina, received it for him at Paita, and took it with him unopened when he started on his expedition. Thus it fell into Garcia Moreno's hands after the engagement at Jambeli. It hardly filled a page of note-paper. I saw and read it with my own eyes, and I recollect its contents distinctly. It proved nothing—it raised no presumption. The jealousy of a despot might have looked upon it as a suspicious circumstance, but it admitted of a satisfactory explanation. At all events, it was not sufficient to overcome, unsupported by other evidence, the legal presumption of the man's innocence. No civilized tribunal would have convicted him on such a document. Not even a court-martial of Garcia Moreno's own selection would have found him guilty. The President's principal officers, with only one exception, were opposed to the execution; but such considerations had no weight with Garcia. Early in the morning of the day following his return from Jambeli he sent for Viola. He showed him the letter, and asked him whether he had written it. 'Is this your signature?'—'Yes, sir, it is.'—'Then you are a traitor, and, as such, you will be shot this evening at five o'clock!'"

And, in spite of the intercession of all the principal inhabitants, native and foreign, of Guayaquil, in spite of the illegality of the sentence (for capital punishment for political offences was prohibited by the constitution), Garcia Moreno persisted in his intention, and the sentence was carried out that very day!

Mr. Hassaurek says, after reviewing the

debased condition of the South American republics. "Shall we be surprised, therefore, if monarchical ideas are gaining ground in those countries? The advocates of a monarchical system of government are more numerous than is generally supposed."

One very obvious reason of this state of things is ignored by Mr. Hassaurek. The only monarchy with which the South Americans are acquainted is that of Brazil; and we need scarcely stop to point out, in this place, what an excellent example that monarchy offers to its neighbour; nor need we wonder if they contemplate the picture with longing eyes. As an official in the service of the United States, Mr. Hassaurek has doubtless been taught to consider this a calamity; and he concludes the chapter with an appeal to his countrymen to show the world, and especially the Spanish American world, that a republic, if properly organized, is the model form of government.

*Metrical Epitaphs, Ancient and Modern.* Edited by the Rev. John Booth. (Bickers & Son.)

THE epitaph was described by Oxenstiern as the last of the vanities of man. It was a vanity denied to the dead by the stern Lacedemonians, though they could allow a record on the spot where Sparta was saved by her immortal Three Hundred. Generally speaking, epitaphs as testimonials to the dead are about as trustworthy as "testimonials" which give untrustworthy warranty of the excellence of the living. They are the sentimental tags uttered at the close of life's drama. Unlike prefaces, they are not needed, and they are read. Wealth and dignities can always command the most florid of monumental inscriptions. Nevertheless, all have such assurance of virtue that it was a sensible and observant, not to say satirical, child who asked its mother where all the wicked people were buried! If every man were left to write his own epitaph the mock modesty would probably a good deal resemble that of Cumberland in his almost posthumous *Memoirs*. How nearly akin a false modesty is to vanity may be seen in the "Confessions" of Rousseau, which that writer drew up as the epitaph which he desired posterity should read on him. But a man may condemn himself unreservedly and yet preserve his humility. We have an instance of this in the individual who lies unnamed in one of our western cathedrals, and above whose dust is inscribed the single word, graven there at his own desire—*Miserrimus!* Something resembling this we have seen over a grave in a Surrey churchyard, where at the foot of a list of the names of those buried below it is written: "Here the wicked cease to trouble and the weary are at rest." This, however intended, and perhaps there was some satire in it, was probably near the truth. The Abbé Prévôt went much further than this. He maintained that if every man sat in judgment on himself, and returned a verdict in logical agreement with his convictions, very few would be left who could declare in their epitaphs that they were altogether undeserving of the gallows!

In most of our modern churchyards, the reader of epitaphs cannot avoid being struck with the ill-natured feeling that breaks forth from those inscriptions. This is particularly the case when the dead are supposed to be speaking to the living; and this is particularly shabby on the part of their friends, who attribute these sentiments to them by recording them on their tombstones. When survivors have not found, or have not cared to find virtues to celebrate, they seem to justify themselves by ascribing—as the unco-righteous are wont to do—the worst feelings to those who cannot defend themselves.

Accordingly, we find the sleepers muttering, as it were, sarcastic remarks at the poor doctors who could not make them immortal, or they whine out a complaint at being "snatched away"; and lest there should be any self-gratulation on the part of "passers by" at being on the right side of Lethe, the dead are made ignobly to snarl at them an exasperating assurance that they will soon be what and where the others are.

Perhaps the very best of Christian epitaphs,—real inscriptions that are on the death-stones, and not the fanciful poetic gems elaborated in the brains of inventive bards,—are inferior in brief simplicity and grand significance to the mortuary epitaphs of the ancients. But the latter were, for the most part, solemn epigrams, born also of the poets, and not always of truth. Sometimes both truth and poetry were combined, as in the line on Alexander,—

Suficit hinc tumulus et non sufficerat orbis.

—This is a little in the sneering vein, like some of our modern epitaphs; but then it is a lesson administered, not by the discontented dead, but by the didactic living. It is not in the vein of Cowper's bachelor, who was made to express his sorrow that his father had not lived a bachelor too. In parallels and contrasts, Mr. Booth might have compiled an amusing book. He would have constructed a useful one if he had been content to give us only actual epitaphs which he or others had discovered in traversing God's acres as they exist in various parts of the country. He has preferred to go to the poets, and to give us lines from Martial and stanzas from comic writers. There is, undoubtedly, as much reality in one as the other. Martial treating of holy things is about as wholesome and satisfactory as the clergyman who used to be the Saturday night's chairman at a celebrated "free and easy," and who was to be seen the next day, in the fairest of surplices, reciting the Lord's Prayer with the dignity of inspiration; or, in his academical gown, expounding the law in the pulpit, and demonstrating that the kingdom of God was only for the pure in heart, and that Heaven was the inheritance only of those whose affections were not fixed on things of this world.

A record of existing epitaphs would have been the rendering of a good service, for they are fast fading out of sight and remembrance in our rural churchyards, where it is not now the fashion to set up more than the names and ages of the later-arrived tenants of the narrow houses in the Silent City. The Rev. Mr. Booth has not cared to do what would have cost a little trouble, but a trouble and an outlay which would have procured him honour, praise and profit. In fact, the volume is often a mere supplement to the same compiler's collection of epigrams. Comic epigrams are acceptable enough in their way; but comic epitaphs, which joke and jest and dance and riot with Death, are repulsive things. Decorum is the law obeyed by the most thoughtless of visitors to churchyards. A solemn reverence is observed at the side of the grave, and that grave itself is the most impressive of teachers. To canter and caper among the tombs,—to utter there the loud laugh which speaks the vacant mind,—to stand, as it were, at the very barrier which divides Death from Eternal Life, and to utter sharp witcisms there to one another,—would be to offend greatly. Of such kind of offence Mr. Booth is not altogether innocent. In his book he has collected some beautiful specimens of poetical sentiment touching the dead; but these are intermingled with comic epitaphs, imaginary or real, which "mar the fair precedent," and ill attune the mind for the solemn teaching that may follow.

*Memoirs of Malouet*—[*Mémoires de Malouet, &c.*] Edited by his Grandson, the Baron Malouet. 2 vols. (Paris, Didier & Co., London, Barthés & Lowell.)

"Malouet." It is a name not very well remembered now in England. It was better known when Burke said of him who bore it, "He was one of the last who watched at the pillow of the expiring monarchy of France." In the latter country, the name can scarcely be said to be familiar to the general ear. Louder echoes of more pretentious names have, so to speak, drowned it. And yet, a few days after the return from Varennes, when Malouet had an interview with the royal family, the Queen said to the Dauphin, "My son, do you know this gentleman?" and the child answered that he did not. "It is M. Malouet," rejoined Marie-Antoinette; "never forget the name!"

The Dauphin might have asked, as many a person now might ask, "And who is M. Malouet?" We can only tell what he was. M. Malouet was a member of an honourable family. He had some inclination for the church, and was not ill-disposed to go to the bar; but chance and inclination led him to diplomacy and statesmanship. When the revolution broke out, he held a high post in the Admiralty department at Toulon. His diplomatic career had been a brief one. He had, as a sort of honorary hanger-on to an embassy, visited the Court at Lisbon. The King (Joseph) astonished him by his unkempt habits. When His Majesty was at the play, with his lords in waiting in the box below him, his chief amusement was to deliberately spit on the head of the chief lord beneath, and to laugh, as the chief lord looked up, with an expression of "Charmed with the honour! I hope your Majesty enjoys it." If His Majesty had ever read anything, one might suspect him of having read Suetonius, and of being led thereby to imitate (with some modification) the freak of Nero. That amiable personage, while the actors were challenging attention, amused himself by dropping nuts, from an upper box, on the bald head of a chief officer of his household seated below. To see the victim rub his head and look thankful made Nero laugh aloud, whatever tragic order! when the utterance would have cost the crier his life?

Besides, princes and great people find it difficult to control their pleasant little habits. M. Malouet saw that exemplary King of Spain (Charles the Third), who, being forbidden by his confessor to hunt on holy days, made up for the loss of his dear delight by having cages full of tame birds brought into his garden, and popping at them as each was let out from his gilded prison, to find death at such august hands. It was almost as bad as the pastime of that noble young heir of the Plantagenets, who was fined, not half-a-dozen years ago, for fighting a main of cocks in his drawing-room on a Sunday.

M. Malouet's duties took him to South America for a time, which was very well spent in collecting information for the King of France as to the productions of the country, and its fitness for receiving French immigrants. One curious incident is worth noting. There are many persons living who can recollect M. Malouet in 1814; and M. Malouet encountered, on an island in the River Oyapock, in Cayenne, an old soldier of Louis the Fourteenth, who had been wounded at Malplaquet, and who, in 1777, completed his hundredth year. At the end of his fighting time, the soldier had entered the service of the Jesuits in Cayenne; and, when too old for that, he had settled on an

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island near a thundering cataract. When Malouet saw the warrior of Marlborough's days, he was blind, deaf, naked, with no other name than that of Jack of the Falls, and dependent on two old negresses who caught fish for him, —almost his only food. But the veteran could talk of the black wig and proud air of Louis the Fourteenth, the soldierly bearing of Marshal de Villars, the more modest carriage of De Catinat, and the goodness of Fenelon, at whose gate he had mounted guard at Cambrai. Here we have one single individual connecting a man who fought at Malplaquet with lads at Waterloo who are now old Generals. In the neighbourhood of this battered veteran, M. Malouet added to the collections of South American produce, which he intended to "place at the feet of Louis the Sixteenth"; but an English privateer captured collection and collector, and the former may be seen, any day open to the public, at the British Museum.

Malouet was in easy, or rather brilliant circumstances in France, when the distant thunder of the revolutionary storm began to roll. He was a true French gentleman,—one of those who saw the coming hurricane, and who had long tried to avert it by uniting with the *nation* (in the true sense of the word) in demanding the abolition of privileges, extension of liberty, and a thorough reform in every branch of the state. When Necker read Malouet's "Cahier," one of the most complete of the many masterly documents, so called, which were drawn up in every seneschalry in France for the enlightenment of government, the minister said, that if the King were to express himself in the same sense, he would at once have the two higher orders of the nobility and clergy for his bitter enemies, and these were of too great power to be irremediably offended. Malouet's reply indicates his whole policy: "I am not afraid of the resistance of the two first orders, but I am of the too exclusive power of the *communes*. You have done too much, or allowed too much to be done, and cannot therefore prevent the realization of the propositions now submitted to you. It should be your care that we do not go beyond them; for on this side is liberty; beyond, anarchy. But if, in the determined and impetuous direction which public opinion has taken, the King hesitates,—if the clergy and nobles resist,—woe to us all; for all will be lost!" Malouet wished to see a strong but responsible monarchical government, with freedom of thought, action and expression for every man, and equality of all before the law. A courtier, he held, in common with all reformers, the *ancien régime* in the utmost horror; a placeman, he advocated changes that should sweep mere privileged placemen away. He despised the nobility for their selfish vices; the higher clergy for their hypocrisy and base worldliness; but he did not wish to see them annihilated in order that the populace and their leaders should establish a more terrible tyranny and a more disgusting licence. France was resolved to have liberty, and he cordially shared in the revolution; but he wanted the gentleman to be as free as the *sans-culotte*; and, as a consequence, when he was a member of the Constituent Assembly, courageously, yet discreetly, expressing his opinions, the moderates thought him too revolutionary, and the anarchists that he was too aristocratic. Every party in France being selfish, Malouet, being for the equal happiness and liberty of all, satisfied none. Those about the throne were inclined to look upon him as an enemy; the ultra-revolutionists branded him as a *Ci-devant*. The Queen alone discerned his true worth and value, and esteemed him accordingly; but what could that poor

woman do to save the monarchy when the monarch would not save either that or himself, but waited for rescue at the hands of doubly-traitorous Jacobins, who took his money as their fee for the rescue which was always promised, often paid for, and never realized? What could be done for a King who, at a Council held to devise means for his rescue, fell asleep from indifference, or feigned to sleep to escape importunity? Many a great name looks somewhat tarnished in these calm, philosophic pages. On the other hand, Malouet, in the fair spirit which distinguished him from beginning to end, came to recognize many a true man, even among the fiercest adversary of monarchy. "I saw at one time," he says, "more merely factious men in the popular party than really existed there;" but he made no mistake as to the men who flattered the populace into the idea that they were the nation, instead of being only a part of it, and whose perverse course checked healthy reform, strangled liberty, gave way to despotism, and set the French Revolution on its yet unfinished career,—as we look upon it to-day, and wonder where it will end.

There is much about Mirabeau in these volumes that will be new to all, and of interest to those who are disposed to make a study of the character of that tribune. Malouet himself was lucky enough to find a refuge in England, and sensible enough to return to France when Bonaparte rendered such return easy. The "new man" employed the old reformer, and that old reformer found an entirely new France when he landed in his native country. Napoleon was willing to have his services but not his opinions. Malouet made no secret of the latter. He was not averse to the new Imperialism, if the French nation was pleased to bear it and pay its heavy tribute of blood for the empty glory that resulted; but Malouet would not be silent when, by giving expression to his thoughts, he could serve his country; and the Emperor turned him out of office for his boldness. And yet the autobiographer's admirable fairness is as conspicuous here as anywhere. Speaking of the revolution and contrasting it with those in other countries, Malouet says—"With us, anarchy began by anarchy. It sprang in full armour from the brain of the populace. One single word, 'equality,' turned all heads, and no strong-brained man arose to control them. He who would gain distinction had to go a-head. In that eventful epoch, there was not a single great man (with the exception of Mirabeau) who preceded Napoleon." Mirabeau is described as a man who "thought the French nation quite deserving of despotism; but he wished to render it worthy of liberty."

At the Restoration, Louis the Eighteenth reinstated in office the man who had more frankly opposed the licence of the old monarchy than Louis the Eighteenth himself had done. Malouet did not enjoy the new *régime* long, nor could he have sanctioned a government which sanctioned the political murderer Trestaillon, and allowed a "Terre blanche" for the assassination of old revolutionists. In his leisure, he had prepared this autobiography, with directions when it should be published; and these directions have been fully carried out by Malouet's grandson. Indeed, the editor has more than carried them out, for the book is overweighted by its Appendix, particularly by documents referring to Guiana. Malouet evidently wished to leave to the world a portrait of himself in connexion with France; and perhaps some will see in him a man who aids in driving a chariot drawn by young and fiery horses. He wants to get on, and he knows the steeds will go; but he is afraid to slacken the reins, and he would almost bring the chariot to a stand-still, lest by

flying forward it might perchance be dashed to pieces.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*Tales of Ancient Greece.* By the Rev. G. W. Cox, M.A. (Longmans & Co.)  
In this volume Mr. Cox has republished, with some modifications, what has already appeared in his "Tales from Greek Mythology," "The Gods and Heroes," and "Tales of Thebes and Argos," to which he has added the story of "The Vengeance of Odyseus." Guided by the etymology of the names which occur in mythology, and a comparison of the legends prevalent among various nations, he follows Prof. Max Müller in considering the legends to be chiefly poetical descriptions of natural phenomena, most of them representing the rising and setting of the sun, the changes of the moon, or the alternations of the seasons. To a certain extent the method of investigation is, no doubt, sound. The only question is, whether Mr. Cox does not carry it beyond the bounds of ascertained facts. It is at any rate certain that he carries it further than Prof. Max Müller. In his introduction he gives such explanations of the tales as are suggested by what he terms "the science of Comparative Mythology." Some of them are not wanting in plausibility, but the majority appear to us rather the results of a foregone conclusion than of any impartial investigation—flights of fancy more than conclusions of science. Let us take a single instance: "In the tale of Niobé Phœbus is seen armed with his irresistible arrows, dealing death to all whom he aims them. The beauty of the children of Niobé is the beauty of clouds flushed with the light of morning, which are scattered presently from before the face of the morning sun. Her tears are the rain-drops which turn to ice on the mountain summits, where men fancy that they see her form hardened into stone." Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the soundness of Mr. Cox's interpretation of the tales, there can be none as to his manner of telling them, which is suitable and effective. After all, this is the main point. Those who want to acquire a knowledge of ancient Greek mythology cannot do better than consult this charming work.

*Universal Simple Interest Tables.* By Bernard Tindall Bosanquet. (Wilson.)

Some time ago we noticed some tables of simple interest by the same author; but the present set far exceeds them in plan, extent and novelty. In the usual methods, the taking out of interest for days is done from 5 per cent. table; and every other rate requires calculation. In the present plan there is no multiplication or division required for any rate; and the rates run by eighths from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Two tables are to be used, the result of one being taken into the other; and either rate or number of days may be used first, so that a complete check is obtained for those who want it. But if a number of sums be wanted, at one rate, for different numbers of days, the results of the first table may be summed, and the total applied, as for one question, to the second table. Each page of the first table has double meaning: it applies to one of the rates, and to one fixed number of days. There are readers who will try to find out the secret; we shall content ourselves with writing down the two processes in full for 83 days at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., the sum being 1977.—

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Here are all the figures we looked at to work the question twice over. Those who like may be content without the check of the double process. There is saving of time and trouble, and we hope that a fair trial will be given: of the result we have no doubt. We have great sympathy with those who find that the known comes easier than the unknown, even when the known is a calculation and the unknown a ready-calculated table. But we by no means recommend, in such matters as this, to be off with the old love before you are on with the new. On the contrary, you should be faithful to the old love until you have courted the new, and satis-

fied yourself of her good qualities. Let this book be taken into the office upon trial, and let its procedure be compared with that now in use.

*What makes me Grow?* By the Author of 'Harry Lawton's Adventures,' &c. (Seeley.)

Bread and milk is the answer given by the book to the question on its title-page. But the book does more than merely answer this question. It admits us to a close and desirable intimacy with a little girl of the name of Amy Dudley. Amy has a worthy papa, who seems to have no more pressing occupation in life than to buy grapes for her when she is ill, weigh her in a large pair of scales when she is better, and take her and her two brothers out fishing. She has also a mamma, who does more for her than this, and who plays the maternal part to perfection; answering questions, exciting due and proper curiosity, checking all approaches of childish naughtiness, teaching, encouraging, loving and aiding. Amy has, moreover, two brothers, one younger than herself and one older. The elder one teases her sometimes, and occasionally makes too much of himself. The younger one is a very nice little boy, and once tumbles into the water. The whole book is pleasant in the extreme, whether it instructs or amuses; and we recommend grown people to read it themselves, and then pass it on to their children.

*The Harleys of Chelsea Place.* By S. T. C. (Edinburgh, Johnstone, Hunter & Co.)

Our only objection to these people is, that they are too good. In the very first chapter, some children that hold out due promise of naughtiness are suddenly converted, cease to quarrel, yield in all to each other. The process may be satisfactory; but it is too quick to be wrought by nature. The tone of the rest of the story is equally sugary, sometimes almost sticky in its sweetness. The intention of the writer is good, but she exaggerates. It is possible that children may not notice this blemish, and may accept the book as thoroughly moral in its teaching, though wanting in excitement. We should certainly not be afraid to let any children make that discovery, for the story will do them no harm, and will probably benefit them, though it does that too wilfully.

*The Story of Hermione.* By the Author of 'Stories on the Festivals,' &c. (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.) The story is agreeably told, and is very well-meaning; but there is not much in it, and a good deal that there is in it is absurdly unreal. The practical mechanism of our everyday world is strange to the narrator. Criminal law, newspaper work, street scenes, are all described from an ideal point of view; and though this has the advantage of creating noble actions, which we should not expect to meet in real life, it makes a good deal else improbable. The trial for forgery strikes us as being based on sheer ignorance of the laws of criminal evidence, as well as of criminal procedure; and, after all, it seems to that the conviction was wrong.

*The Crack Shot; or, Young Rifleman's Complete Guide: being a Treatise on the Use of the Rifle, with Rudimentary and Finishing Lessons; including a full Description of the latest Improved breech-loading Weapons.* Illustrated with Engravings, Rules and Regulations for Target-Practice, Directions for hunting Game found in the United States and British Provinces, &c. By Edward C. Barber. (Low & Co.)

To Englishmen abundantly furnished with popular works on the rifle and how to use it, and thoroughly posted by their journalists in the latest doings of gun-makers and gun-handlers, 'The Crack Shot' cannot be specially commended; but Mr. Barber is an American, writing for the youth of his own country, and amongst them he will doubtless find a numerous body of readers for the sound, comprehensive, and conscientiously elaborated treatise, of which he modestly observes:— "I do not claim any great originality, nor do I profess to have propounded any peculiar theories; my object being to compile, in brief and readable style, the views and opinions of those who, from time to time, have written upon this subject." The distinguishing merit of the work is its wealth of judiciously-selected, well-drawn and well-executed illustrations.

### Where is the City? (Low & Co.)

THE city of which the hero of this book is in search is the one mentioned by the Prophet as having for its name "The Lord is there." In order to find it the hero makes a round of different religions, beginning with the Baptists, and going on to the Congregationalists, the Methodists, the Episcopalian, the Quakers, the Swedenborgians, the Spiritualists, the Universalists, and the Unitarians. He seems to find good in all, and not one of them all good—except on its own showing. There are some amusing scenes in the book, and there is much that is heavy without being solid, dry without being learned, and elaborate without being conclusive. The descriptions of the Methodist meeting, and of the leader who found that, when he poured the spirit on his church members the hottest from the fiery furnace of God's love, "they squirm, I tell you,"—of the silent assembly of the Quakers,—the Baptist sermon, which held out a prospect of a heaven without Pedobaptists,—and of the Spiritualist séance,—are fairly interesting. But from whatever point of view we look at the book, we see that it might have been much better than it is, and that as it stands it is unsatisfactory. We need not add that it is American.

*Year-Book of the German Shakespeare Society—Jahrbuch der deutschen Shakespeare-Gesellschaft.* Herausgegeben durch Friedrich Bodenstedt. (Berlin, Riemer.)

THREE good-sized volumes of this Year-Book, which was projected in the year of the Shakespeare Tercentenary, and came into being at the same time as the society that superintends its publication, are now before us. They contain the essays and occasional pieces of some of those German authors whose names are best known in connexion with Shakespeare,—of Ulrici, Delius, Albert Cohn, Bodenstedt, and others whom it were long to enumerate. Questions arising out of the text of the various plays, out of each individual character, out of disputed critical interpretations, are discussed with much freedom, though not often with any attempt at conciseness. We are prepared to find many splittings of metaphysical straws, many elaborate arguments on points which cannot be solved, and which, if they could, would add nothing to our understanding or appreciation of Shakespeare.

Theories that Lady Macbeth was a widow when she married Macbeth, and that the whole contrast between the two characters arises out of a former adulterous intercourse between them, are more likely to blind readers to the true contrast than to guide them to it. However, such paradoxes may be accepted as the necessary companions of that exhaustive industry with which the Germans devote themselves to the study of Shakespeare. This characteristic is amply represented in the Year-Books. The essay by Prof. Delius on Shakespeare's Sonnets, Prof. Elze's paper on Hamlet in France, Dr. Bernays' discussion of Shakespeare's religious opinions as stated by M. Rio, Prof. Vischer's article on the realistic view of Hamlet's character, are, perhaps, the most worthy of attention from this point of view. Prof. Koberstein's sketch of the growth of Shakespeare's influence in Germany, from the first translation of any of his plays down to more modern times, is remarkable in itself, and has given rise to a curious controversy. To show how little the Germans knew of Shakespeare till more than 150 years after his death, Prof. Koberstein mentions that, in the year 1740, Bodmer spoke of him as Saspar or Sasper: to this Prof. Elze replies, that such a mode of spelling the English name was not a sign of ignorance, but of a wish to naturalize Shakespeare in Germany. Bodmer made all other English names go through a similar process. Carlisle was spelt Karleil; Cambridge, Kambrilk; Oxford, Ochsenforten; Canterbury, Kanzelburg; Bethnal, Green, Bednalgrin; and Stratford-le-Bow, Stratfotzburg. Gottsched, too, used such forms as Schakespear, Neuton, Fletscher, and Edenburg. It may be a question whether the defence is not worse than the attack; but, at all events, the facts brought out are singular. Among

papers of a lighter cast than the strictly critical, accounts of the various performances of Shakespeare's plays given at German theatres have a

special interest. The cycle of historical plays got up at Weimar in the Tercentenary year, of course, leads the way. It is worthy of remark that a performance of all these plays was suggested by Schiller to Goethe for the Weimar Theatre, and that the proposal made to one poet and manager was thus acted on by another. Prof. Bodenstedt describes the Shakespearean representations given under his supervision on the Munich stage; and in this paper we have some details of the management of that theatre, which are by no means creditable. Yet the number of Shakespeare's plays acted in the chief German theatres must be considered satisfactory as an index to his popularity, and as the present Year-Books show that Shakespearean literature is one of the great subjects of learned inquiry, so the fact that playgoers come in crowds and stay much later than usual, speaks well for the general appreciation of our national dramatist.

### EDUCATIONAL BOOKS.

*Clarendon Press Series.—Ovid: Selections for the Use of Schools, with Introductions and Notes, and an Appendix on the Roman Calendar.* By W. Ramsay, M.A. Edited by G. R. Ramsay, M.A.—*Cornelius Nepos; with English Notes.* By Oscar Browning, M.A. (Macmillan & Co.)

THE first of the above works is substantially a reprint. It would be better adapted for school purposes if the text were lengthened and the notes still further curtailed. With the introductions and appendix, they occupy more than four times the space of the text. Valuable as they are to students—for whom they were originally intended—it is scarcely to be expected that average boys will make much use of them. By judicious sifting and condensing, and the use of smaller type, they might have been greatly reduced with advantage. The substance of the notes is derived from the best sources. They include critical readings, explanatory comments, illustrative passages from other classical writers, references to authorities, introductory observations on each extract, and a number of dissertations on collateral subjects. The editor has made such changes in the orthography as modern investigation has shown to be desirable.—Mr. Browning's notes to 'Cornelius Nepos' are very brief, consisting chiefly of suitable renderings of words and phrases. Some of them call attention to deviations from classical usage, others to historical misstatements. This is a good practical edition for school use.

*The Agricola and Germany of Tacitus.* Translated into English, by A. J. Church, M.A. and W. J. Brodrribb, M.A. (Macmillan & Co.)

THE translators of 'The History of Tacitus' have done well in continuing their labours on the Roman historian. Their task has in this case been far from easy, owing to the obscurity and corrupt condition of the original. It says much for their scholarship and skill that they have so far overcome these obstacles as to produce a version at once readable and exact, which may be perused with pleasure by all, and consulted with advantage by the classical student. We could wish there were a few more such translations as these and that of Plato's 'Republie' by Messrs. Davies and Vaughan. The introductions, notes, and maps here supplied leave nothing wanting to the completeness of the work, which has the further recommendation of being beautifully got up. English readers may be expected to take some interest in the life of Agricola from his connexion with their country, as well as on account of its excellence as a specimen of biography. The fine passages—particularly the noble conclusion—are here accurately and appropriately rendered.

*The Last Century of Universal History: a Reference Book, containing an Annotated Table of Chronology, Lists of Contemporary Sovereigns, a Dictionary of Battles and Sieges, and Biographical Notes of Eminent Individuals from 1767 to 1867.* By A. C. Ewald. (Warne & Co.)

FULLNESS, accuracy and convenient arrangement are the qualities to be desired in a work of this nature, and they are found here in ample measure. The annotations interspersed throughout the Chronology throw much light on the events recorded,

though it had been for a long time a great convenience and Siegen alphabet of information, and formed

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though it might have been better if some of them had been shorter, and room had thus been found for a larger number. The index to the Chronology is a great convenience, enabling the reader at once to obtain the particulars of any event. Equally convenient and useful are the Dictionary of Battles and Sieges and the Biographical Notes, both being alphabetically arranged and containing a rich fund of information. As a book of reference, it may prove of great service to candidates for examination, and many others who require to be well informed with regard to modern history and politics.

*German Simplified: a Short and Practical German Grammar for English Students*, by Harriet M. A. Ward (Simpkin), possesses in some degree the merits indicated by the title. The declensions are well arranged; but the exercises upon them are scarcely appropriate, as they involve matters which are not explained till further on in the book. We are not satisfied with the syntax, which, besides being meagre, is not happily expressed. The pieces for translation at the end are good.—This is also true of Dr. Buchheim's *Materials for German Prose Composition: consisting of Selections from Modern English Writers, with Grammatical Notes, Idiomatic Renderings of Difficult Passages, and a General Introduction* (Bell & Daldy). The extracts have been selected with great judgment from the best modern authors, and are well arranged for the special purpose in view. They are also at once entertaining and instructive in themselves, far beyond what is customary in such works. The assistance given in the introduction and notes is very valuable, and the usefulness of the work has been proved by experience.

*The Student's Chart of Ancient History*, by J. W. Morris (Longmans), like 'The Student's Chart of Modern History,' by the same author, is a collection of chronological tables on an improved principle, accompanied by historical summaries on the several centuries from the first Olympiad to the accession of Augustus, and observations on the leading events of Greek and Roman history in each.—We have failed to discover any special merit in *The Illustrated National Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language*, and *The Illustrated Pronouncing Pocket Dictionary of the English Language* (Collins & Co.). The illustrations, two hundred and fifty in number, are in many cases quite superfluous, and always poor. None but children, too young to use such books, could derive any advantage from imperfect representations of such familiar objects as those denoted by the words *flute, fiddle, gig, pistol, plough*, and many others.—Dr. E. C. Love's *Erasmus Colloquia Selecta: arranged for Translation and Re-translation* (Parker) has reached a second edition.

#### LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Basket of Flowers, col. illust. 12mo. 3/6 cl.  
Baskerville's Will and Testament. With the French, cr. 8vo. 5/- cl.  
Bigby's Thesaurus Silvaticus. 4to. 18/- cl.  
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Braddon's John Marchmont's Legacy, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.  
Braddon's Lady's Mile, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.  
Branson's Reminiscences, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.  
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Newell's Picturesque England, Vol. 5, cr. 8vo. 5/- cl.  
Out of the Measles, a Story, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/6 cl.  
Reid's Giraffe-Hunter, 12mo. 2/- bds.  
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Smart's School of Art, 2 vols. &c. 12mo. 3/- cl.  
Stewart's Architectural History of Ely Cathedral, 8vo. 2/- cl.  
Twenty-Minute Sermons, by a Rural Dean, 4to. 2/- swd.  
Virchow on Famine Fever, &c., 8vo. 2/- cl.  
Waterfield's Indian Ballads, and other Poems, cr. 8vo. 6/- cl.  
Willington's Safe Steps in Perilous Times, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.

#### THE INUNDATION AT VISP.

September 12, 1868.

On Sunday, August 16, I was at Bel Alp, a well-known hotel on the north side of the Valley

of the Rhone, nearly opposite Brig, and about 5,000 feet above the Rhone at that place. I had ceased to look at my aneroid (its index having far overpassed its graduation); but the guides and others, from local signs understood by themselves, predicted bad weather.

In the course of the night, every person in the hotel was awakened by torrents of rain, with brilliant lightning and pealing thunder. The storm continued on August 17; but as it abated in the afternoon, I descended with my party towards Brig.

On reaching the bottom of the Valley of the Rhone, we found the carriage-road under water. To gain the Rhone Bridge, it was necessary for the unmounted portion of the party to scramble through the cultivated fields on the hilly bank of the north side of the valley. The Rhone was flowing under the bridge with great rapidity. The bridge was not covered by the water, and appeared to be in no danger except from the trees carried down by the river, which were shot under the bridge with alarming velocity. I heard immediately that the Simplon Road was broken down and impassable.

It was my intention to proceed, on August 18, to Visp; but in the morning it was rumoured that the road was interrupted. I despatched a trusty person to Visp, and learned that the valley-road was impassable for wheel-carriages, and that Visp and all its neighbourhood were under water. In the course of the day, one of my party walked up the Simplon Road to and beyond the Hospice, and found the road broken down in several places, and in one place impassable even to a pedestrian; a lateral torrent, which crosses the road close to a tunnel-mouth, having injured the tunnel, and completely choked it. The only way of proceeding up the pass was to descend by the torrent, to cross it by means of a plank, and to regain the road beyond the tunnel.

On August 19 I proceeded to Visp. The principal interruption on the road was produced by the sand and stones brought down from a small ravine, about midway between Brig and Visp, and these were partially levelled. But about three quarters of a mile before reaching Visp every carriage was stopped. The fields and a great part of the chausses were covered. I saw a man endeavouring to ride a mule across a field; but, as in the case of Williams of Deloraine, "scarce half the charger's neck was seen," and he was glad to make for the nearest dry ground. There was no way for me to proceed but to scramble on foot by very bad paths along the southern bank of the valley, which bank in this part is almost a cliff. The baggage was carried on men's backs. In this manner, and passing through private fields and gardens, we gained the upper part of Visp.

Descending a narrow street, I came to the water-side, opposite the Post-Arrant, in one of the principal thoroughfares of the town. Here the water was running through the street towards the east, raging like a mountain torrent. No boat or other floating structure, except a catamaran, could have lived in that stream. The post-office was totally inaccessible from that side. A country waggon stood moored in the water; the water very nearly covered the top of its hind wheels, and occasionally surged over the body of the waggon. I saw the owner of this waggon, and learned from him that, when the water came, he had had great difficulty in extricating his horses. The course of the torrent was opposed to the course of the Rhone, and, as I imagine, tended to check the descent of the Rhone, and thus to increase the general flood.

I made my way westerly to a small building, overlooking the river Visp, which appears to be sometimes used as a shooting-station (the target being on the opposite side of the river) and sometimes as a market-warehouse. And here I was able to understand pretty well the circumstances of the inundation. The river Visp (formed by the union of the Görner Visp and the Sasser Visp, the first of which, coming from Zermatt, drains a great extent of glaciers), is not much inferior to the Rhone at this place. The rocky hills which bound the valley of the Visp on its west side project further into the Rhone valley than the softer hills on the east side. There is, therefore, left on the east

side a tract of nearly level ground facing the rocky hills, and upon this the town of Visp is built. The ordinary course of the river Visp is close to the rocky hills. For the protection of the town, a massive stone wall was built on the eastern side of the Visp, of cyclopean masonry, about 6 feet thick, and, perhaps, 10 feet high. It appears that, when the flood of the Visp was at its height (the water touching the floor of the wooden Visp-bridge on the post-road, as I was assured), the water flowed over this wall, sapped it, and broke it down. An eye-witness told me that the whole wall, as far as it was ruined, seemed to fall at once. I estimated the length of the breach at 150 feet. Through this flowed the water which I had seen running with such violence through the town. Numerous houses (I know not how many) were destroyed; in fact, there was not a house left in the immediate course of the torrent near the broken wall. I saw, at a small distance, four houses which were half destroyed.

I proceeded on the same day to St. Nicholas (the approach to that place being rendered difficult by the destruction of a bridge over the Görner Visp, which made it necessary to take another path with a dangerous crossing of the swollen stream of the Ried glacier), and on the next day to Zermatt. I saw the ruins of eight bridges broken by the flood.

In returning towards Visp with the intention of going westerly down the Valais, on the 24th of August, I was prepared to take a mountain path leading down to Turtman. But I learned at Stalden that it was practicable to pass through Visp. On arriving there, I again looked at the street opposite the post-office. Several small streams were running through it, crossed by planks. The wagon was there, buried up to the axle-tree of the hind wheels in sand and mud; it would be necessary to dig it out. Attempts were begun to check the flow of water through the breach of the great wall, by constructing a bush-fence. To reach an hotel it was necessary to walk on the tops of walls, and through what had once been gardens but were now confused masses of sand and stones, crossing streams by planks. In the hotel, the stores in the lower floors were not yet accessible. In crossing the Visp by the wooden bridge of the post-road, I remarked that the former channel of the river was very nearly dry.

It will be difficult to restore the former ichnography of Visp; and a long time must elapse before the little town can recover from this misfortune.

G. B. AIRY.

#### BOLINGBROKE AND THE OLD PRETENDER.

Oxford, Sept. 9, 1868.

In vol. ii. p. 417, sixth edit. (1850) of Hallam's 'Constitutional History,' there is the following note:—"Bolingbroke's character of James is not wholly to be trusted. He is naturally inclined to believe the worst, which I take to be a certain mark of a mean spirit and a wicked soul; at least, I am sure that the contrary quality, when it is not due to a weakness of understanding, is the fruit of a generous temper and an honest heart. Prone to judge ill of all mankind, he will rarely be seduced by his credulity; but I never knew a man so capable of being the bubble of his distrust and jealousy.—Letter to Sir W. Wyndham." And the historian proceeds to moralize upon the passage.

The quotation, which will be found in vol. i. p. 21 (Mallet's edition of Bolingbroke's works), has repeatedly been commented on, as a proof of the worthlessness of the old Pretender's character. If Bolingbroke, who certainly had relations with James for some years before this was written, and professed to bitterly regret them, could give so evil a report of him, we must conclude either that the criticism was just or that Bolingbroke was as spleenful as he was feeble. In any case, it is an unfavourable an estimate as could be made.

But the passage, as your readers will see on consulting the original, does not refer to James, but to Harley. For reasons which I need not supply, Bolingbroke, after the accession of the House of Hanover, entertained the heartiest hatred for the Earl of Oxford.

It is plain too, not from this letter only, but

from other passages in his works, that St. John broke with the Pretender because he found him so bigoted in his attachment to the Roman Church. Bolingbroke knew well enough how utterly the English nation hated Popery; and, with his tone of mind, he readily came to the conclusion that a prince who was prepared to make the promotion of his form of religion his first public duty was utterly useless as a political instrument.

JAMES E. THOROLD ROGERS.

#### COCCOLITHS AND COCCOSPHERES.

September 7, 1868.

In a lecture 'On a Piece of Chalk,' delivered by Prof. Huxley to working men, during the recent meeting of the British Association, and published with the author's initials in the September number of *Macmillan's Magazine*, attention is directed to certain minute bodies to which he gave the name of "cocoliths," as met with in soundings obtained in 1857 by Capt. Dagman in H.M.S. Cyclops. Speaking of these bodies the author says: "Dr. Wallich verified my observation and added the interesting discovery that not unfrequently bodies similar to these cocoliths were aggregated together into spheroids, which he termed coccospores." He goes on to say that "A few years ago Mr. Sorby, in making a careful examination of the chalk, by means of sections and otherwise, observed, as Ehrenberg had done before him, that much of the granular basis possesses a definite form. Comparing these formed particles with those in the Atlantic soundings he found the two to be identical, and thus proved that the chalk, like the soundings, contains these mysterious cocoliths and coccospores."

In the above extract I will, with your permission, point out one or two inaccuracies, no doubt unintentional on Prof. Huxley's part, but of sufficient importance to induce me to beg you will afford me the opportunity of correcting them, and at the same time of drawing the attention of naturalists to some additional facts connected with the bodies in question.

The occurrence of the spheroidal objects, to which I assigned the name of coccospores, as being most intimately connected with the cocoliths of Prof. Huxley, was detected by me in North Atlantic soundings, whilst on the surveying cruise of H.M.S. Bulldog, in July, 1860; a general notice of their existence having appeared in my 'Notes on the Presence of Animal Life at great Depths in the Sea' in November of the same year; and a detailed description, with figures and measurements, having been published by me in the *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* in July, 1861. The identification of the cocoliths of the soundings with those of the chalk (to the last of which attention was drawn by Ehrenberg and Mr. Sorby) was announced for the first time in the two papers just referred to; Mr. Sorby's paper having appeared in the "Annals" in September, 1861. In this paper Mr. Sorby actually refers to the spheroidal bodies under the name I gave them. The merit of the identification, spoken of by Prof. Huxley, such as it is, I have therefore a right to claim as mine.

The cocoliths, however, cannot correctly be said to be "aggregated together into the spheroids," as stated in the lecture. They are in reality arranged, at intervals, over the surface of the spheroidal cell on which their concave surfaces rest, and which is, to this extent, a separate portion of the structure. When detached, as they invariably appear to be in the chalk and the fossil earths (of which I shall have occasion to say a word presently), they bear the same relation to the supporting cell that the fallen fruit bears to the tree that bore it, and nothing more.

Of their true position in the organic world I am ignorant. But I have these important facts to add (referred to by me, incidentally, in paper on 'The Polycystina,' which was read before the Royal Microscopical Society in May, 1865, and published in the *Transactions of the Society*), that I have detected cocoliths in abundance, and retaining their normal characters, in some of the fossil siliceous earths of Barbadoes, &c.; and that coccospores have been met with by me profusely in a

living or, perhaps it would be more safe to say, a recent condition, in material collected at the surface of the open seas of the Tropics, and also in dredgings from shoal water obtained off the south coast of England.

It only remains for me to add, that, so far as the chemical nature of these bodies can be ascertained by re-agents and the polariscope, there is reason to believe that carbonate of lime enters largely into their composition; and they furnish us with another striking example in which simplicity of structure has enabled an organism to weather the vicissitudes to which the surface of the globe has been subject, and under the operation of which more complex forms have ceased to exist. G. C. WALLICH.

#### EMBOSSED PRINTING FOR THE BLIND.

In reply to Dr. Armitage's remarks on this subject, the Rev. Robert Hugh Blair, M.A., Honorary Secretary of the Society for Providing Cheap Literature for the Blind, has sent us a very long letter, which we have relieved of all passages not directly pertinent to the observations that called it forth. Thus abbreviated, Mr. Blair's epistle meets Dr. Armitage's views in the following manner:—

Our Society for "Providing Cheap Literature for the Blind" is not designed "to undersell rivals." This may be an effect if "rivals" are exorbitantly extravagant in what they offer to and thrust upon a very poor and very much afflicted class, but this is not its object. The object is sufficiently indicated by the title I have just given. What can those men be said to have done for the instruction of the poor blind who offer the Holy Scriptures, purchased by a sighted man for 10d., for the sum of from 6d. 10s. to 13s., and in characters that not one in 10,000 can read or teach!

Dr. Armitage states that, "after extensive inquiry among the blind in London, I have not met with any who, in adult life, have been able to learn to read by the Roman system." This is a strange assertion. Where is the great difficulty in deciphering a fair-sized Roman type? I have tried, it is true, to teach but one adult to read Roman type, but this one, a man over fifty, with fingers hardened by labour and unused to exercise his touch, learned without difficulty. This man is a parishioner of my own. What is the defect that distresses the London blind adults?

Again, Dr. Armitage avers—"Among the great number who have been taught as children in asylums on the Roman system, I cannot find any who continue to use it." Is it conceivable that the first asylum in England as regards magnitude (I refer to that of St. George's Fields) would persistently use Roman type if this statement could be applied beyond Dr. Armitage's experience? or that the York, Bristol, Glasgow, Liverpool, German and American asylums would do so if this were the case? If so, they are verily guilty. Let their masters and chaplains answer this question. I, as a teacher of the blind, deny the reasonableness of it.

Thirdly—"The Roman system has been thoroughly tried in France and Belgium, and has been abandoned in favour of an arbitrary dotted system." This is incorrect. The French, it is true, have, generally, abandoned the small Italic characters so long and successfully used by M. Haüy, founder of l'Institut des Aveugles de Paris, and his successors, in favour of M. Braille's dotted and purely arbitrary system; but the Belgians have not adopted the same, as the words "an arbitrary system" infer. On the other hand, they have adopted quite another, and a not purely arbitrary system, viz., the modified Roman, dotted, of the celebrated Abbé Carton, with but eleven characters out of the twenty-six, entire departures from the common form. Indeed, the Abbé Carton was the great champion of the Roman type, and argued, with much philosophical acumen, in favour of the higher and lower case. I suspect the modifications he afterwards introduced were only meant to facilitate reading for old persons and for hard hands. His own previous arguments, however, convict him in this of some inconsistency in making a change which I hold to be quite uncalled for. I have before me a communication addressed to me by the pre-

sent director of the Bruges school for blind, deaf and dumb, who incloses specimens of the embossing used in his asylum. For reading of the Scriptures, the pupils themselves emboss in the Abbé Carton's system; but for communicating with their friends they use a squared Roman type—higher and lower case. And in reference to speed of deciphering—a favourite question of Dr. Armitage—M. Biszurk remarks,—"I am of opinion that the Latin proverb comes to the point here—'Sat cit si sit bone, et Festina lente.'"

Now what are the facts as regards the total amount of favour bestowed upon Roman and upon arbitrary characters? Allow me to quote from the excellent and most reliable work of M. Pablazek, Director of the "K.K. Blindenerziehungsanstalten in Wien": "The German blind institutions have adopted entirely the Roman alphabet in its usual or slightly modified form. The Stuttgart Bible Society prints in the higher-case punctured, the Vienna Royal Blind Institution in higher and lower case unpunctured Roman character. The Blind Asylum at Brunswick, and also that of Hamburg, Amsterdam and Milan in the Latin writing character. The French blind asylums prefer to devote themselves to the Braille system. In Great Britain the Roman of Alston (more properly of Fry) and of Gall's son, and the arbitrary characters of Lucas, Frere and Moon, have found admittance, whilst in the North-American asylums the semi-angular of Boston, and the usual round of Philadelphia (both Roman, the former lower-case) have divided the supremacy." Now the meaning of all this plainly is that the Roman type, instead of being exceptional and impracticable, is that used in the asylums of the greater part of the world. If we take all the asylums of England and France together they amount to 27 British and 16 French, in all 43. Against these we have by far the greater part, if not the whole, on the side of Roman type,—of 8 Austrian asylums, 3 Russian, 26 Prussian, 6 in the Southern States of Germany, in Denmark, Sweden and Holland 11, Switzerland 5, in Italy 3, in Spain 2, and in the North American States 23. For each of these countries there exists a literature, too limited, but still a literature, in Roman type fairly embossed for the blind! In confirmation of the facts I have advanced, so far as continental countries are concerned, I have before me communications addressed to me from Bruges, Neu-Torney, Barby, Leipzig, Friedberg, Wiesbaden, Königsberg, Hamburg, Berlin, and Frankfort-on-Main. Now in the face of all these data it is palpably mischievous to object to a society proposing to send forth cheap literature to the blind that it means to emboss in Roman type, as though this were some new and unheard-of injury.

ROBERT HUGH BLAIR.

#### ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

32, St. George's Square, Sept. 14, 1868.

The account of the Special Meeting supplied by the Society, so far from doing justice, is calculated to do further injustice. It is there stated that "on his [my] refusing to make any reply the chairman declared the ballot open on the question of his expulsion, &c.," the truth being exactly the reverse. The proceedings, as may be gathered even from that account, were, on the part of the so-called Council and its clique, of the most outrageous character, and I had no legitimate opportunity of making a reply, as I declared myself ready and able to do. The case of the Council was never closed, their charges were not technically correct, the time was taken up in disorderly interruptions and in the discussion on motions and amendments, and the Director moving an amendment against his own resolution, proposed by Mr. Heath.

The clique, seeing time and argument were going against them, became clamorous to proceed with their design; the Chairman declared the ballot open without hearing me; two partisan scrutineers were named, and proceeded zealously to ballot, while and although an amendment to the ballot was before the meeting, as may be made out from the Report—"While the ballot was being taken, the question was put to the meeting that a vote be now taken on Dr. Duncan's resolution [amend-

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ment], and was carried in the affirmative," &c.,—the Chairman having from the first resisted a legitimate amendment, and resorting to the expedient of dividing whether Dr. Duncan's amendment should be put, hoping his party would carry the negative, and so be saved from having to vote on a question of investigation.

Under such circumstances I, of course, protested against the proceedings, and refused to reply with a ballot going on, and an amendment to it. Many of the Fellows adopted the same course, and some retired, on the ground that the conduct of the Chairman and his followers was unjust, irregular, and unprecedented in learned societies.

The ballot did not succeed, although it included the members of Council in the 26 votes, and, consequently, there was a majority of Fellows in my favour of 16 to 12. The Council's recommendation was that I should be expelled for writing in the *Athenæum*.

My reply has to be made to the Committee of Investigation; and as the questions raised by me are now to be brought to that legitimate test, I have the less need to occupy your columns; and so, I should have thought, have other parties. Some personal matters I must, however, answer.

Mr. Harding, I trust not on his own motion, but on the inspiration of others, has kindly suggested that the reason for my examining, as a Fellow, into the accounts of the Society was "place." Those who told him so could have told him that, in January, 1867, and repeatedly, I was offered a seat in the Council, and, at a later period, the Presidency. On my declining, in the beginning of 1867, to sit on the Council on account of the liabilities, I was urged to accept the title of Corresponding Secretary for Northern Asia, that I might co-operate with the Council, until such time as I could see my way to become a member. From the explanation read at the last meeting, it appears I was removed in February of this year without any announcement being made to the Fellows or myself.

Mr. Harding will see there was "place" more than I wanted, and his friends will have to seek some other motive, having abandoned that of my joining the Ethnological Council in June, 1868, as being the cause of my proceedings in January, 1868, and in January, 1867. It can scarcely have been "place" or personal spite against Dr. Hunt, who was quite willing to find room for me, made speeches in my praise, and passed votes of thanks to me; nor was I a Fellow of the Ethnological Society until some time after my return. The outdoor suggestions as to motives and personalities do not meet the real points at issue.

As to Mr. Brookes having made, or not having made, a mistake in supposing he heard that Dr. Hunt had been the proprietor of the *Anthropological Review*, that is only a trivial matter, and I willingly accept Mr. Harding's statement that he did not hear it, and, still more willingly, that of Mr. Dunbar Heath, that he did not hear,—and so likewise will your readers, when they come to know what Mr. Heath from modesty has not mentioned, the fact that he is so deaf as always to carry an ear-trumpet.

Now, although there is such strong evidence against Mr. Brookes having heard this, which so many other people have heard, the question still remains, "Is it true that Dr. Hunt was the proprietor?"—a question as to which Mr. Harding and Mr. Heath are so incurious. It is no more improbable than that Dr. Hunt and other members of the Council were also concerned in the *Reader* periodical, of which they also took 1,000 copies for the Society, till the *Reader* committed suicide.

Mr. Heath's statements, as Treasurer, would have weight if any one were so severe upon him as to suppose he understood his own accounts, and which I tried to explain to him at the Anniversary Meeting in a speech, reported on behalf of the Council for the *Anthropological Review*, and suppressed. At the last meeting, Mr. Heath learned from me some very curious facts, which concern him as Treasurer, and which are not included in Dr. Leone Levi's paper 'On the Statistics of Learned Societies':—

"place" upon him. Before he would consent to be "placed" upon the Council he desired to assure himself of the real financial position of the Society, and took a great deal of trouble for that purpose. But the further he looked into its affairs the worse they appeared; and, after wasting many months in fruitless endeavours to unravel the tangled skein, he resolved not to join the Council, but to bring the whole subject before the Fellows at their Annual Meeting in January last. He did so. On that occasion, he fully explained and discussed their financial position, and their connexion with the *Review*, and his speech was fully reported by the Society's reporter, and it ought to have duly appeared in the Report of the proceedings as published in the *Journal*, for the information of the absent Fellows. But when the *Journal* appeared it was found that the whole of that exposition had been expunged! Who expunged it, and why? The President and the Director are the parties responsible for that extraordinary proceeding; but the party who claims the merit, and takes upon himself the responsibility of it, is Mr. Kenneth Mackenzie, who was neither President nor Director, nor a member of the Council! Mr. K. Mackenzie is known to the Fellows as one of the most good-natured, amusing, and mischievous of Fellows, but, at the same time, as one of the most irresponsible of human beings. His reason, or excuse, "that we ought to wash our dirty linen at home," though perfectly satisfactory to him, must be anything but satisfactory to others, especially when, as in this case, the dirty linen was not washed at all, but left to accumulate in the foul basket until it became offensive.

The letter of the Rev. Dunbar Heath, I must say, is one of the most extraordinary and audacious perversions I ever read. We all know that the reverend gentleman has his own peculiar way of starting the most extravagant propositions, and, by a process of logic entirely original, which nobody can follow, arriving at conclusions which nobody else can comprehend; but for bold, unscrupulous assertion and absurdity of deduction, this letter out-Herods even Herod himself. He says that I "have accused him personally, in your pages, of having jobbed, or, in other words, swindled the members of the Society to the extent of about 300L." I need not say that I have not done, and never dreamed of doing, anything of the kind, as any one who refers to my letter will see. Mr. Dunbar Heath's name is not mentioned in it; nor is he pointed at or alluded to in it, either personally or officially, as Treasurer, nor even as one of the fourteen members of the Council who proposed the expulsion; for I did not then know, and do not now know, whether he was one of the fourteen or not. No such words as "jobbery" or "swindling" are to be found in the letter. No charge of jobbery or swindling is either directly or indirectly made against any party or parties, named or unnamed, either individually or collectively; nor can any such imputation be fairly implied from any word or phrase in my letter. I protested emphatically against "the management of the Society by a clique," and that protest I adhere to and repeat; but that is perfectly consistent with my belief that the clique may honestly believe that their *exclusive management* may be the very best, though, in fact, it may be, as I believe it to be, the very worst,—the most injurious to the Society and the most unjust and injurious to themselves.

H. BROOKES.

#### OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

We have seen at Messrs. Williams & Norgate's copies of the long-expected fac-simile edition of the Vatican New Testament in Greek. The entire work will consist of six volumes, five of which will contain the texts of the Old and New Testaments, and the other, critical notes, apparatus, and facsimiles. It has been very properly arranged that the Christian books should first appear. The volume now brought out is a noble specimen of typography, printed in a brown ink, on good paper, from the type which was used upon the Codex Sinaiticus. The form of the book is a large square folio, with three columns on each page, answering to those of

the original MS., line for line and letter for letter. The work appears under the special auspices of the Pope, and is edited by Fathers Vercellone and Cozza. We may note that the editors promise the remaining volumes at intervals of ten months; and we must observe that the missing portion of the Vatican MS. is supplied in ordinary type from another MS. of the same collection,—the same, we believe, as the one which was used by Cardinal Mai.

An invalidated subscriber inquires whether a writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette* was justified in attributing to Andrew Marvell the authorship of the familiar and beautiful hymn beginning "The spacious firmament on high." Our Correspondent may rest assured that Andrew Marvell was the writer of the poem, which came to be attributed to Addison through the essayist's omission of the author's name when he inserted the lines in a *Spectator*.

Mr. Charles Ollivant does his friend, Capt. Mayne Reid, the unfriendly service of showing how fully justified we were in intimating a suspicion that "*The Child Wife*" had already, in some form or another, appeared in the United States," and that its author, "conscious of the errors of our Old World civilization, and touched by the contemplation of them, had generously published, for our edification, a work originally intended for the eyes of others":—

"Aroma Bank, Sale, Cheshire, Sept. 14, 1868.

"In your review of Capt. Mayne Reid's new novel, '*The Child Wife*', on September the 12th, you say that you have 'a sort of idea that '*The Child Wife*' has already in some form or another appeared in the United States.'" And again you surmise "that the author has generously republished, for our edification, a work originally intended for the eyes of others." This would lead your readers to suppose that '*The Child Wife*' was not a new novel, but had been written some time since. Now, as a personal friend of the author, I am in a position to state that '*The Child Wife*' was written during the winter of 1867-8 and commenced publishing in *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper* (New York) on 22nd February, 1868. The tale was published here, in three volumes, a short time before it was completed in the above-named paper—to secure the copyright in this country: indeed, it would have been published earlier had Capt. Reid not been in America at the time. The work was written as much for England as America. I hope, in justice to Capt. Reid—who's absence from this country prevents him from defending himself—you will not refuse to insert this letter in the next number of your journal.

"CHARLES OLLIVANT."

We charged the author of '*Eccce Agnus Dei*' with attributing an opinion to Socinus because he thought Socinus ought to have held it. He tells us that Socinus held Jesus to be no more than a human being, and therefore no mediator. This is in words which mean—or ought to mean—that Socinus so thought; and our criticism was as above. The author writes to confirm us; but not with that purpose. He says he was quite aware that Socinus held the Christ to be a mediator, "but my argument was that the Socinian view left no room [i.e., in the writer's mind] for the theory of mediation as held by the orthodox at large." So far good; but the author of '*Eccce Agnus Dei*' actually tells us this in correction of an alleged misapprehension of ours. To which we reply that his own correction is a complete proof that we were under no misapprehension at all.

We have the following from Mr. Byron:—

"Garrick Club, Sept. 14, 1868.

"Your dramatic critic kindly offers to save me from 'a second blunder' by informing me that I have committed an error in 'Blow for Blow' by calling a baronet's wife by her Christian name—Lady Ethel Linden. The fact of this lady being of such noble birth as to warrant my describing her as I do is distinctly stated more than once in the second act. She is mentioned as the daughter of a proud old peer, Lord Lorton; and, as your critic observes, and every schoolboy knows, an earl's daughter is entitled to retain her Christian name after mar-

riage. As most of the other critics have laid particular stress on the fact of Lady Linden's high birth, I am at a loss to understand how it escaped the attention of the writer in the *Athenæum*.

"Yours, &c. HENRY J. BYRON."

—We need only add that if Mr. Byron meant his heroine for the daughter of an earl, it would perhaps have been well for him to have said so in his play. A "proud old peer" is not necessarily an earl. In his explanatory letter, it will be noticed, Mr. Byron calls Ethel *Lady Linden*, instead of *Lady Ethel Linden*, her proper title if he means her to be considered an Earl's daughter.

Mr. Payne Collier writes us word that a singular discovery has been made respecting the famous work of Christopher Marlowe and George Chapman, '*Hero and Leander*'; and as the Rev. Mr. Hooper is engaged on an edition of the productions of Chapman, dramatic and undramatic, it may be of consequence to him to be acquainted with a circumstance hitherto unknown to bibliographers. It is that, as early as the year 1598, was published an impression of '*Hero and Leander*', which on the title-page states that it was "begun by Christopher Marlow and finished by George Chapman." Until now it has been supposed that Chapman's portion was not added to that of Marlowe, and both mentioned on the title-page, prior to 1606. Some months ago Mr. Collier was shown a copy of 1598, which included Marlowe's commencement and Chapman's conclusion, and announced them both on the title-page; and within the last few days he has met with a second exemplar with the same peculiarities, but unfortunately not complete. Another remarkable difference belongs to the edition of 1598 which has recently been brought to light,—viz., that Chapman did not there divide Marlowe's beginning of the poem into two, but into *three* sestinas, making Marlowe's third sestina consist of only a couple of pages. Thus we see that there were two separate editions of '*Hero and Leander*' dated 1598, one consisting of only Marlowe's commencement, and the other of Marlowe's commencement and Chapman's conclusion. Marlowe's commencement, together with his blank-verse translation of the first book of Lucan, appeared in 1600; and in 1606 came out the second impression of '*Hero and Leander*'; in this last Marlowe's portion of the work is divided into only two sestinas, not *three* as it stood in 1598. The variations in the text are, we believe, considerable.

According to annual custom, the Senior Scholars of Christ's Hospital will deliver a series of scholastic orations in their Great Hall on Monday next, being St. Matthew's Day, when those high authorities on matters connected with learning, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriff of the City of London, will add to the pomp of the celebration, and do their best to appear interested in the Greek and Latin exercises.

The Professors of Medicine and Natural Science in the University of Cambridge, having found the time which has usually been allotted to their lectures in each term insufficient, intend to begin their courses in the ensuing terms earlier than has hitherto been the custom. The course in Anatomy and Chemistry will, accordingly, begin on the 12th of October and on the 18th of January. It is expected that Examinations in Natural Science for Scholarships will be held in the several colleges as follows:—Sidney, October 7; St. John's, in April or May; Downing, in May; St. Peter's, in May; Trinity, on Easter Monday. The Scholarship in Trinity is open to all undergraduates of Oxford or Cambridge. The others are open to all students (whether they are members of the Church of England or not) who shall not have commenced residence in the University at the times of the respective examinations.

Mr. Herbert Bright writes to point out that the resemblance of his system of street tramways, as described in his paper read before the British Association, to that adopted in Manchester and Geneva, is limited to the principle of leaving the track at the pleasure of the driver. By the adoption of coned wheels running on slanted rails the use of a central grooved rail and guide-wheel is obviated

at the same time that the level of the road is preserved.

Have we any autograph work of Chaucer's? There really seems a chance of our having a copy of his '*Astrolabe*', written, perhaps, by "Adam Scrivener," and corrected by the poet himself. Mr. Skeat, who is now editing the '*Astrolabe*' for the Early English Text Society, finds, on comparing a copy of the Bodleian MS., Ashmole 391, with the best Cambridge University MS., that the former corresponds with the latter—barring a large gap-word for word and letter for letter, except that in the three hundred mistakes of the Ashmole MS., the Cambridge one has, in all but four chance instances, been carefully corrected, the wrong letters being scratched out, and the right ones written over them. This kind of elaborate correction is generally attributed to the author himself, and we believe rightly. We hope great care will be taken to see whether the character of the writing and corrections gives fair evidence of belonging to the writer's age. If it does, Cambridge may rejoice in her MS., and many a pilgrim, "from every shire of Engeland," should wende to Cantebrigge to see it.

Chaucer, who must have been one of the best-read men of his time in astronomy and astrology, has been blamed by Tyrwhitt (iv. 121) and subsequent critics (that is, copiers), for saying that when "the young sonne hath in the *Ram* his halfe cours i-ronne," people longed to go on their April pilgrimages to the shrines of saints. For the poet's *Ram* the critics would substitute the *Bull*, relying on a passage in his '*Astrolabe*', which they have misunderstood. Mr. Skeat has now, however, shown that Chaucer did not start his great poem with such an egregious blunder, but was right in using the *Ram*. Mr. Skeat has also made out the days of the week and the months on which several incidents of the Knight's Tale happened; and he not only endorses Tyrwhitt's opinion that all printed copies of the '*Astrolabe*' are "monstrously incorrect," but says that practically the treatise has never been printed at all; some nonsense has been issued to do duty for it, and Chaucer has suffered accordingly. However, by next year, if not this Christmas, the text will be edited from the best MSS., with the necessary drawings. Meantime, who will find a MS. of Chaucer's '*Testament of Love*'? Chaucer's, we say, following tradition, though Mr. Payne Collier doubts it, as it was not Chaucer's custom to call himself "the noble Philosophical Poete," who "in wit and in good reason of sentence passeth all other makers" (Speght, ed. 1602, fol. 301, col. 1). But this puff may have been a tag of some copier's. Oh for a manuscript to test it by! Certainly there are proverbs enough in the work to make foreign critics liken it to the results of the proverb-caster with which Chaucer is accused of peopling his '*Troylus*'.

A Correspondent asks whether that poem of Southeys was ever printed which he wrote on being disinherited by his uncle. It begins

"So thou art gone at last, old John!

And hast left all from me.

It is certainly not known, and if never printed may be worth giving. The Galigani edition (1829), which picks up forty-four pieces as "suppressed poems," has not got it, and our Correspondent heard it read from manuscript at least ten years before that date.

With respect to two colloquialisms which, notwithstanding their general use by people of education, elegant speakers never employ, J. F. S. inquires, "May I ask whether 'anybody else' or 'anybody else's' is correct? We speak of the Member for So and So's speech, or Jones of Manchester's letter. The question turns upon what part of speech the word 'else' is considered as, whether a noun or not." Precisions, who adhere rigidly to the etymological significations of words, would condemn both expressions; but to those who concur with recent lexicographers and grammarians in regarding "else" as a pronoun as well as an adverb, either form appears admissible, or at least defensible. Our Correspondent, however, will do well to avoid both of the awkward colloquialisms, for

each of which "any other person's" is a convenient and unexceptionable substitute.

Isaac Vossius, Canon of Canterbury, liked to have his hair dressed by some one who could use the comb rhythmically, in longs and shorts, so as to call up hexameters, or iambic trimeters, &c. We are reminded of this bit of prosody by a bit of punctuation, or want of it. We lately saw, in more places than one, no doubt from a common source, that Vossius would have his hair dressed by "barbers or other persons skilled in prosody." The disjunctive or is one of the difficulties of our language, when it occurs in complication with a conjunction. The phrase "A or B with a C" may be "A or B, but be it which it may, with a C," or it may be "A, or if not, then B with a C." In the case before us, it is "barbers or other persons, but skilled in prosody": make it "barbers or other persons skilled in prosody," and we imply that a barber is *ex pectin* skilled in prosody, which is not true. The treatment of punctuation, made distinctive of conjunction and disjunction and their combinations, belongs to the mathematician. Algebraic notation is full of it; and the algebraist has his eye and his mind upon the cases in every line of symbols. To him one of the gravest of offences is the practice of omitting the last comma before the verb which applies to several things. For instance, usage would give "snakes, lizards, and toads are disgusting;" there ought to be a comma after *toads*, to put the verb in common relation to all. Those who believe in the old "count one at a comma, two at a semicolon," &c., will see that there ought to be a longer pause after *toads* than after either of the preceding reptiles, and ought, on their theory, to demand a semicolon. We do not contend for this, but we should insist on splitting the difference.

The Government of India has recently established some kind of central organization to take stock of and conserve the numerous architectural remains which show the history of various peoples which have inhabited India over a period exceeding two thousand years. One of the early fruits of this organization has been the preservation of the Sanchi Tope in Central India. This Tope is one of the most ancient and remarkable Buddhist architectural remains in India, dating 250 B.C.; and recently an application was made to the Begum of Bhopal, in whose territories it is, by the French Consul-General, M. Place, to allow the principal gateway of the Tope to be carried off and set up in Paris!—a cool satire on the apathy with which the Indian Government has hitherto viewed the curious, very ancient, and comparatively unknown architecture of India. But the Begum—who, being a Mohammedian, is indifferent to Buddhist buildings—before consenting to M. Place's proposal, offered the gateway to the Indian Government to be sent to England. The Indian Government, with highly proper feeling, declined the gift, and recommended that the Tope should be properly conserved, and suggested that it would be quite sufficient for France and England to have casts of the gateway, which is of a highly-decorative character. In former years, the gateway would probably have found its way to the Place de la Concorde in Paris.

The first stone of the projected Palace of the Fine Arts at Vienna was laid last week by the Emperor of Austria. The ceremony appears to have been of a very magnificent description, the Emperor being surrounded by a brilliant court. In the evening a banquet in honour of German Art and German artists was held, at which most of the royal and other persons who had taken part in the morning's proceedings were present. At the conclusion of the banquet, the company proceeded to the Theatre Ander Wien, where Hebbel's drama, 'Michael Angelo,' and the first act of the 'Grande Duchesse de Gerolstein' were performed.

The Reports of the International Juries on the Paris Exhibition of 1867 have just been published. They consist of thirteen octavo volumes, the first of which contains a lengthy introduction by M. Michel Chevalier. In this M. Chevalier criticizes with great severity Baron Haussmann's doings in Paris, which he declares to be of a wantonly destructive character. Had, he says, one-fourth of the

sum that has been expended on so-called embellishments been devoted to the establishment of educational institutions, consisting of primary, secondary and superior schools, a healthy impulse would have been given to French civilization, and Paris would be made the real capital of the world; for it is not by making Paris only a town of luxury and pleasure that its pre-eminence over other capitals can be secured.

An addition has been made to the number of sects in Turkey by the formation of the Lusavorichian Society. This is a body of reformers in the Armenian Church, not connected with the Protestant Armenians. They make a clean sweep of all that are called superstitious practices, and accept only two sacraments. In 1866 they published a revised translation of the Gregorian Armenian prayer-book. They have now opened a church in Constantinople. The Patriarch and high clergy are disposed to take strong measures against the Lusavorichian Society, but there are too many favourers of the new doctrines highly placed in the Gregorian fold, and the Porte does not appear disposed to support the Patriarch. It is a curious matter that this reforming spirit has been for some time at work among the Armenians, doubtless prompted by the labours of the American missionaries; but there are no signs of any such movement among the Greeks. There is a sceptical feeling, it is true, among the patriots, but they hold closely to the Orthodox Church, as a means of national consolidation and extension.

THOMAS M'LEAN'S COLLECTION of High-Class Modern Pictures and Water-Colour Drawings ALWAYS ON VIEW.—T. M'LEAN'S New Gallery, 7, Haymarket.

MR. MORBY'S COLLECTION OF MODERN HIGH-CLASS PICTURES is ON VIEW at the Royal Exchange. Fine Arts Galleries, 24, Cornhill. The collection contains examples of Rosa Bonheur, Clarkson Stanfield, G. H. Monneret, Alfred Taddeo, Gérôme, Frère, Landelle, T. Faed, R.A.—John Phillip, R.A.—Leslie, R.A.—D. Roberts, R.A.—Frith, R.A.—Goodall, R.A.—Cooke, R.A.—Pilkington, R.A.—Erskine Nicol, R.A.—Le Jeune, R.A.—Annie, R.A.—F. J. Walker, R.A.—G. F. Yeames, A.R.A.—Dobson, A.R.A.—Cooper, A.R.A.—G. Marks—Liddell—George Smith—Linnell, sen.—Peter Graham—Oakes—H. W. B. Davis—Baxter. Also Drawings by Hunt, Cox, Birkin Foster, Duncan, Topham, F. Walker, E. Warren, &c.—Admission on presentation of address card.

TO THE MUSICAL WORLD.—The attention of Professors and Amateurs is invited to the ELECTRIC ORGAN (one of the great features at Her Majesty's this Season), and now exciting considerable interest. Daily at Quarter to Three and Quarter to Eight, at the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.

## SCIENCE

### BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

#### SECTION A.—MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

TUESDAY.

'On the Construction of a Galvanometer for the Detection of Weak Electric Currents,' by Mr. F. H. VARLEY.—The great advance which the labours of Sir William Thomson have made in the means of determining with precision small equivalents of electro-dynamic force is sufficiently well known. He has shown the importance and value of using small cores upon which the electro-magnetic helices are wound, and the advantage of employing small magnets for indicating and measuring the amount of force flowing through the galvanometer coil or helix. The small magnet of Sir W. Thomson has a mirror attached to it, to reflect a beam of light, so that a small motion of the magnet gives movement to a line of light thrown upon a darkened screen. It has frequently occurred to the author that smaller and lighter magnets could be employed by calling in the aid of microscopic power. Two instruments were constructed with this view. The first consists in suspending by a single filament of silk in the hollow core of the galvanometer coil a magnet of an inverted spur-form, made of the finest steel wire that can be obtained, and rendering its motion apparent by viewing it through a rectangular prism, by means of a microscope, in the eye-piece of which is placed a small scale, photographed on glass: the magnet appears as a black bar bisecting the field of view; and, as the finest wire obtainable for this purpose appears, when sufficiently magnified, as thick as a scaffold-

pole, it is obvious that the slightest motion of the magnet is rendered conspicuous by the image moving to or from over the graduated scale in the eye-piece. The second form is more sensitive than the first: a small magnet, made of flat steel polished on one face, is suspended in the usual way by a single filament of silk; a small micro-photograph of a graduated scale is placed at such a distance from the reflecting surface of the magnet-mirror that each division equals two minutes of arc, as nearly as possible; the image of the scale thus reflected is sent in line with the optic axis of the microscope; any deflection given to the magnet causes the image of the photographed scale to move across the field of view. The reflecting surface moving doubles the apparent motion, giving the amount due to the angle of incidence, *plus* that of reflection. The movement of one graduated division being produced by a deflection equal to one minute of arc, if magnified sixty times by the microscope, will render a motion equal to one second of arc apparent and measurable. When desirable, a small scale placed in the eye piece can be made to give a vernier reading upon the magnified scale. The magnifying power can be increased where desired, and most minute amounts of motion rendered measurable. The great difficulty of using instruments of such extreme sensibility is due to the interference of extraneous vibration communicated to the small magnets. This, to a great extent, can be overcome by insulating the various parts from vibration by means of antagonizing springs, and preventing the finer vibration from being communicated through the wire itself by covering the wire with silk or cotton, to act as a damper to the more minute vibrations. This instrument being more compact, and not requiring a darkened room set apart for its special use, its application is much more general, whilst it at the same time gives much more minute and sensitive measurements. The instrument can be used in broad day, either in or out of doors, and is applicable to all kinds of observation.

'On a Permanent Deflection of the Galvanometer-Needle by a Rapid Series of Equal and Opposite Induced Currents,' by the Hon. J. W. STRUTT.

'Observations on the Atmospheric Lines of the Solar Spectrum in High Latitudes,' by Mr. G. GLADSTONE.—This paper was explanatory of some diagrams which the author had prepared of the atmospheric lines in the solar spectrum, from observations taken by him during a recent voyage along the north-west coast of Norway. He stated that what are known by observers of the solar spectrum as the "atmospheric lines" are certain dark lines or bands, which make their appearance under certain conditions, and sometimes even attain a considerable development. These lines, or bands, appear to be due to the presence of some substances in the Earth's atmosphere, as they are always most prominent when observing the Sun through a long reach of air (as at sunrise or sunset), while they are scarcely visible when the Sun is high above the horizon. The observations, of which drawings were exhibited, were taken in the months of June and July last, from the deck of the vessel when off the coast near Stavanger, and at the entrances to the Trondhjem and Nansen fjords; the latter being in 64° 30' north latitude, in which parallel the Sun skirts the horizon for a long time, thus affording very favourable opportunities for observation. It appears that in those regions the red end of the spectrum is very brilliant, so that with the small portable spectroscope he distinctly recognized, on two occasions, the remarkable line A. The observations went to show that the atmospheric band δ grows in width and intensity as the Sun approaches the horizon, and that what in certain states of light, or of the atmosphere, appear to be bands of shade are under other circumstances broken up into lines. Under some conditions the red rays suffer very little diminution of light up to a certain point, when they are suddenly cut off; while under others the obscuration takes place more gradually, and the visible spectrum is much longer. The length of the spectrum, however, in no case affects the width between the respective lines, which remains always

the same, but is entirely due to more or less of the extremities being altogether lost in darkness.

'On the Successive Involutes of a Circle and some other Curves,' by Prof. SYLVESTER.

'On the General Solution of Algebraical Equations,' by the Rev. T. P. KIRKMAN.

'Remarks on the Foregoing Paper,' by the Rev. R. HARLEY.

'An Historical Note on Lagrange's Theorem,' by Mr. W. B. DAVIS.

'On the Application of Quaternions to the Rotation of a Solid,' by Prof. TAIT.

#### SECTION B.—CHEMICAL SCIENCE.

TUESDAY.

'Report on the Polyatomic Cyanides,' by Mr. T. FARLEY.—The author stated that he had spent many months and much material in endeavouring to obtain—1. Cyanoform in a pure state by the action of potassium cyanide on chloroform. By heating these substances along with a considerable quantity of alcohol, a very dark-coloured liquid and mass were obtained, often containing free ammonia. On filtering the warm liquid and distilling off the alcohol, a small portion of very dark residue was left. From this residue he had sought to isolate pure cyanoform, and had employed various plans, but without success.—2. Cyanide of Ethylene. He had prepared this body from chloride of ethylene, by Manwell Simpson's process. The results obtained were chiefly succinic acid and salts of ammonia.—3. Cyanogen, &c. He had resumed experiments on the hydrogenation of this body. When aqueous solutions and very dilute acid were used to act on the granulated tin, the products were oxalic acid, ammonia, and a small quantity of a base which gave a very deliquescent chloride. He had passed cyanogen and hydrogen, both perfectly dry, over platinum heated to 130° C. In order to obtain perfectly definite results in the hydrogenation of cyanogen and other cyanides, he had recently adopted the plan of estimating the amount of metal dissolved, and of the hydrogen of other gases evolved from perfectly known quantities of materials, making each experiment as perfectly quantitative as possible. The experiments he had made, and was still carrying on, made him confident of soon being able to clear up the difficulties which he had worked at so long unsuccessfully.

'On Kekulé's Model to Illustrate Graphic Formule,' by Dr. J. DEWAR.

'On Vapour Tensions,' by Mr. W. DITTMAN.

'On the Manufacture of Sulphur from Alkali Waste in Great Britain,' by Dr. LUDWIG MOND.—The author called attention to a new industry—the recovery of sulphur from alkali waste, which had made very rapid progress during the past few years. The importance of the subject had been very ably pointed out in 1861 by Mr. Gossage, in a paper 'On a History of Soda Manufacture.' Mr. Gossage stated that two-fifths of the total cost for raw materials used for the production of a ton of soda-salt was incurred for pyrites from which to procure a supply of sulphur; and it was well known that nine-tenths of this sulphur was retained in the material called alkali waste, which was thrown away by the manufacturer. A problem was thus presented for solution, which if it could be effected would cause a large reduction in the cost of soda. Dr. Mond went on to say that the problem had been very near a satisfactory solution. He called attention to a process with which his name was connected. He took out a patent in 1863 for the process, and its merits had been very fully recognized in this country. The process was carried out in the following way:—The first product of Leblanc's famous process for the manufacture of soda, called rough soda or black ash, was now almost universally lixiviated with water in an apparatus which was first used for this purpose in Great Britain, and was composed of a number of iron tanks connected in a very simple manner by pipes and taps, &c., so as to allow the water to enter a tank filled with black ash already nearly spent, and thence to flow through others filled with black ash richer and richer in alkali, until it met fresh black ash in the last tank, thus becoming an almost concentrated solution of alkali before leaving the apparatus. The alkali waste, or insoluble residue

of the black ash remained thus in these tanks deprived of alkali, and as it had been immersed in the liquor throughout the whole time of lixiviation, it was consequently obtained in a very porous condition. The tanks were always provided with a false bottom. The whole process of oxidation and lixiviation of the waste, though it was repeated three times, was finished in from sixty to seventy-two hours. When the waste left the tanks, all the recoverable sulphur had been taken out of it, and could no more give rise to the dreadful exhalations of sulphuretted hydrogen, or to the formation of those well-known yellow drainage liquors which had hitherto caused the waste to be so great a nuisance, the one poisoning the air and the other the water in the neighbourhood of the vast heaps of waste surrounding many works. Almost all the sulphur left in the waste existed in the form of sulphite and sulphate of calcium, which were both innocuous; and together with the carbonate and hydrated oxide of calcium, as well as with a little soda, alumina, and soluble silica, which were all to be found in the waste, made this waste a very valuable manure for many soils and crops. By other processes which Dr. Mond explained, he said he obtained sulphur of a dark colour, the waste from which was turned to advantage and made comparatively harmless. By his processes fully one-half of the sulphur contained in the waste was recovered. The cost was small. A plant for the recovery of 10 tons of sulphur per week would be about 800*l.*; and the sulphur could be made at 1*l.* per ton. The recovered sulphur being very pure was not used to replace pyrites in the manufacture of soda, but for purposes where Sicilian sulphur or brimstone had hitherto been employed, this Sicilian sulphur having a much higher value than the sulphur in pyrites, and averaging upwards of 6*l.* per ton. And so large were the quantities of brimstone used, that the British alkali trade, in spite of its enormous extent, could only produce a small portion of the sulphur yearly exported from Sicily, which country had hitherto had the monopoly of the supply of this article.

'On Different Spectra of One Chromium Salt,' by Mr. R. GERSTL.

'Note on Sea-Water,' by Mr. J. A. WANKLYN.—It has been shown during the past year that deep-spring water contains no organic nitrogenous matter, and that the water of rivers and lakes contains nitrogenous organic matter in the proportion of about one part of nitrogenous organic matter to a million of water. The water of the sea contains about 100 times as much solid matter as the water of rivers and lakes. I have asked myself the question whether the nitrogenous organic matter increases in anything like that proportion. An examination of sea-water collected off the coast of Devonshire (at Teignmouth) has been made accordingly, with the object of answering this query. The result is, that there is about double or treble as much nitrogenous organic matter in sea-water as in average river-water; so that the total solids increase far more rapidly than the organic matter.

'Researches on the Ethers,' by Mr. J. A. WANKLYN.—During the past four years MM. Geuther, Greiner and Brändes have published researches on the action of sodium on the ethers. Messrs. Frankland and Dupper have also published researches on the same subject. All these observers have represented the re-actions as consisting in the evolution of hydrogen. I find that hydrogen is not evolved when sodium is made to act on acetic ether.

'On Amyl-ethyl-methyl-acetonanime,' by Mr. F. GUTHRIE.

'On Mitscherlich's Law of Isomorphism and on the so-called Cases of Dimorphism,' by Mr. A. R. CATTON.

#### SECTION C.—GEOLOGY.

TUESDAY.

'On some recent Discoveries of Fossils in the Cambrian Rocks,' by Mr. H. HICKS.—In this paper the author stated that he had found in the strata of the Lower Cambrian Fauna presenting species belonging to no less than ten genera, consisting of brachiopods, pteropods, phyllopods, &c.

'On Geological Changes that have taken place

on the Coast of Britain in Recent Times,' by the Rev. J. BRODIE.

'On the Thickness of the Chalk in Norfolk,' by Mr. C. B. ROSE.

'On the Skull and Bones of the Iguanodon,' by the Rev. W. FOX.—The paper showed from these bones, which had lately been discovered, more especially the skull of a small individual, that there were several species of this genus of saurians. The Iguanodon, which was perhaps as well understood as any of the extinct reptiles, had always created much interest among naturalists. The jaw-bone of a young animal of this genus had been discovered by the author in the Wealden strata of the Isle of Wight. Only a few months ago he discovered the skull-bone of a new and small species. The author detailed at some length the anatomical structure of the teeth and bones; and, in conclusion, expressed his belief that the skull in question belonged to a new species, and that future researches would disclose more individuals.

Prof. HUXLEY, who thanked Mr. Fox on behalf of the Section for his important contribution, explained that all fossil saurians hitherto discovered were defective of the fore-paw and end of the snout. By the aid of the black board he showed what an important addition had been made to our knowledge of the structure of the skull of this Dinosaurian, more especially in its showing almost as clearly the structure of the skull as would that of the modern lizard show to which reptile it belonged.

'On the Relations between Extinct and Living Reptiles, and on the Present State of our Knowledge of Pterodactyles,' by Mr. H. G. SEELEY.

'Notice of certain Reptilian Remains found in the Coal Measures of Lanarkshire,' by Mr. T. THOMSON.

'Note on the Western Asia Minor Coal and Iron Basin, and on the Geology of the District,' by Dr. HYDE CLARKE.

Prof. TENNANT made a communication 'On the recent Discovery of Diamonds in the Cape Colony.' This gem, he stated, had been found somewhat abundantly recently in the above district; and he exhibited the casts of some weighing nine carats, worth 500*l.* Some agate, chalcedony, and other precious stones found in the same deposit had been sent him, but he would have preferred some of the sand and mud in which they were deposited. One diamond, found very recently, weighed as much as fifteen and a half carats. He was of opinion that before long we should have a large collection of diamonds from the above country, adding that, although we had heard a great deal of diamonds being found in Australia, those stones were not worth now so many pence as pounds had been asked for them.

'On the Diamonds of Brazil,' by the Rev. C. G. NICOLAY.

'On the Range and Distribution of the British Fossil Brachiopoda,' by Mr. J. L. LOBLEY.

WEDNESDAY.

'On the Oldest Beds of the Crags,' by Mr. E. RAY LANKESTER.—In the county of Suffolk, lying on the London clay, wherever the red crag or the coralline crag is found, with few exceptions, is a bed from half a foot to three feet thick, of large and small nodules, bones and teeth. All the nodules are rounded and water-worn, and so are the teeth and bones. They are evidently the members of an ancient stone beach, and form what I call the Suffolk bone-bed. Most of the nodules are bits of rounded and worn clay, indurated with phosphate of lime, for which the bed is worked, and by a misnomer this deposit has been called the coprolite bed. The bits of clay which form the so-called coprolite are bits of London clay, just as in Cambridgeshire bits of gault and of colitic clay are similarly phosphatized and worked as coprolite. Besides these nodules, the Suffolk bone-bed contains two distinct sorts of mammalian remains, those of terrestrial mammals—mastodon, rhinoceros, tapirus, ursus—and those of whales. In many of its features this bone-bed is similar to Mr. Gunn's stone-bed, containing, as it does, nodules and mammalian remains. The terrestrial mammals in both were washed, no doubt, from the same land surface; but whence come all the great whales' remains and great sharks which

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are so abundant in this Suffolk deposit, and which are absent in Norfolk? The answer to this question is—they come from a great deposit of an earlier age, like that found in Belgium known as the Diestien or black crag; and in this we have evidence of a warmer sea, of a more Miocene-like Fauna than in any of our well-preserved East-Anglian crags—either coralline, red or Norwich. Most perfect remains of more than 20 long-snouted whales such as now live in tropical seas, of huge sharks 80 feet long, and of a great seal with huge tusks, are found in the Diestien beds freshly and sharply preserved. In our Suffolk bone-bed these same bones and remains occur much washed and water-worn. They have been washed out of Diestien beds, and are proofs to us of the former existence of Diestien strata in Suffolk. But besides these remains we find in the Suffolk bone-beds certain sandstone nodules which I have lately found strong reason to believe are bits of the old Diestien deposits indurated and water-worn. I have some here. This sandstone is even found adhering to the sharks' and whales' teeth and bones, but never to the mastodons'. But besides that, the specimens exhibited show a great number of shells preserved in that sandstone. These shells are not the shells of the red crag nor even of the coralline crag, for they occur among the water-worn nodules quite below either of these deposits. It is true all the constituents of the Suffolk bone-beds are sometimes dispersed in small numbers through the red crag, but this is what we must expect in the deposit of so destructive a sea. The most important fact about these nodules is the abundance of a black crag or Diestien shell, *Isocardia lunulata*. The shell does not occur in either red or coralline crag, but out of every forty nodules with fossils in them, you have seven specimens of *Isocardia*. Even *Isocardia cor* is most rare in our English crags. Only half-a-dozen specimens have been found altogether in the coralline and red crag. The presence of this shell in these nodules proves that the nodules are bits of a very different deposit, and probably of a Diestien age. When I say Diestien age, I do not mean necessarily of exact equivalence with the Belgian black crag. We know how much a few miles of distance may affect a marine Fauna, and it is most probable that the Suffolk deposits were always littoral or sub-littoral, while those of Belgium accumulated in deep water. These nodules, which I think are of great importance, are supposed by some to be of indurated coralline, or red crag—by Mr. Scarles Wood, and I believe, by Sir G. Lyell; but I feel sure that a careful examination only is required to convince any one that such is not their mineral structure, and that the shells and bones they contain are those of Diestien age. The difference between the Diestien Fauna and the red and Norfolk Crag Fauna is very great. Great changes as to glaciation have gone on between the two. The coralline crag bridges over the break in part, as does the yellow Antwerp crag. The presence of derived mastodon remains in the red and Norfolk crag, and of Diestien cetacea in the red crag too, is always most deceptive, and tends to mislead the judgment as to the true character of those beds.

'On the Noted Slate Veins of Festiniog,' by Mr. S. JENKINS.

'On the Inapplicability of Fossil Plants to support the Theory of Gradual Transformation,' by Prof. GÖPFERT.

'On the Fish-Beds of Kiltorcan, in the County of Kilkenny,' by Mr. W. H. BALLY.

#### SECTION D.—BIOLOGY.

TUESDAY.

*Department of Zoology and Botany.*

'On the Occurrence of *Erysimum orientale* in Peculiar Circumstances at Edinburgh,' by Mr. ARCHER.

'On the Specific Identity of the Almond and the Peach,' by Prof. K. KOCH.—The author stated that he had travelled over the mountains of the Caucasus, Armenia, some parts of Persia and Asia Minor, during four years, for the purpose of studying the origin of our fruit-trees. Although he could not assert that he had found them perfectly wild

or run wild, he nevertheless had collected much interesting material. He believes that our pears and apples, cherries, most prunes, also peaches and apricots, are not natives of Europe. Only certain bad varieties of prunes have their origin from the *Prunus insititia*, the tree which grows in a wild condition in the woods of Europe. After discussing the wild stock of our cherries and pears, Dr. Koch stated that apricots do not grow wild in Oriental countries, but may, perhaps, come from China and Japan, as also the peaches. In the east of Persia, however, a peach-shrub grows, which is intermediate between the almond and the peach-trees. For some time naturalists and gardeners have asserted that there is no difference between almond and peach trees; that the latter is merely a variety in which the dry peel of the almond has become fleshy, and where at the same time the stone has acquired a rough surface. Botanists say also that the petioles of the almond-tree have at the superior end small glands, which are absent in the peach. But the nectarine, which is but a smoothed peach, exhibits these same glands. The flowers are not readily distinguishable of peach and almond. On the shores of the Rhine a double-flowered variety grows, as to which it is not certainly known whether it is peach or almond. In England and France, also, there is a plant which is well known as the peach-almond, and which is a constant variety. This plant occasionally produces a branch bearing good peaches, but, as a rule, its fruit is intermediate in character. The property of atavism seems to prove the derivation of the peach from the almond; for occasionally a sound peach-tree will produce a branch bearing almond-like fruit.

'On the Classification of the Species of Crocus,' by Prof. K. KOCH.

'On the Necessity of Photographing Plants for a better Knowledge of them,' by Prof. K. KOCH.

'On Sapindaceæ,' by Herr RADLKOFER.

'On the Occurrence of *Lastrea rigida* in North Wales,' by Mr. G. MAW.

'On a New British Moss found last summer on Ben Lawers,' by Dr. FRASER.

'On the Possible Introduction of South European Plants in the West of Ireland,' by Prof. HENNESSEY.

'Notes on Two British Wasps and their Nests, illustrated by Photographs,' by Mr. JOHN HOGG.—Mr. Hogg exhibited two admirably-photographed plates of two kinds of wasps' nests, which he had collected at Norton, in the south part of the county of Durham, from the years 1831 to 1856, both inclusive. Plate 1 represents the inner portion of the rather large nest of *Vespa arborea*, built on the under-side of a branch of the larch-tree, which he discovered in a neighbouring wood. A few years before, he captured, in the same vicinity, two neuter females of a new wasp, which, being sent to Prof. Westwood and Mr. F. Smith, the latter entomologist gave the name of *arborea* to that new species, because of "its habit of constructing its nest in trees." (See *Zoologist*, p. 171, June, 1843.) The structure of the outside of that nest is strong, and rather coarse; the numerous cells were empty, owing to the lateness of the season (October) when discovered; but these are regularly distributed, and well formed. Other naturalists coincided in the great probability of that nest being the fabric of the tree-wasp, *V. arborea*. Plate 2 exhibits four very delicate and beautifully-built nests of the *V. Britannica* of Leach, or, according to other entomologists, *V. Norvegica*. They are of a grey colour, and composed of a fragile, paper-like substance, but varying in size. Affixed alongside the nests is a wasp taken out of each one respectively, and they are all of that identical species, which is small, of a dark colour, and rough with black hairs. The facial lines and marks are also the same, and quite distinct. Plate 3 shows another nest of the same social wasp, which, of a larger size, was taken this summer in a neighbouring garden. Mr. Hogg then observed upon the great use of photography in accurately illustrating natural objects, and so easily preserving the true representation of any rare plant or animal.

'Notice of Rare Fishes occurring in Norfolk and Lothingland,' by Mr. T. E. GUNN.

'Notice of a Male Octopodous Cuttle-fish,' by Mr. R. GARNER.

'On the Tusks of the Walrus,' by Dr. OTTO TORRELL.

'On the Structure of *Coppinia arcta*,' by Prof. ALLMAN.

'On the Study of Natural History in Schools,' by Dr. GRIERSON.

'On the Difficulties of Darwinism,' by the Rev. F. O. MORRIS.—This paper, which was one of considerable length, was read by one of the Secretaries, its author being absent. The difficulties stated by the author, and the way in which they are met by Darwinians, are fully seen in the subjoined discussion.

Mr. WALLACE said that the points mentioned by the author really presented no difficulties whatever to the Darwinian theory. He asked, for instance, why female birds did not sing. Mr. Darwin had himself explained the reason; it was the same as that for which the plumage of the female bird was less beautiful than that of the male. In birds, as in all the lower animals, the female chooses the male; and it is the attractions of the latter that lead to the pairing. This applied both to the voice and the plumage. Another "difficulty" raised by the author had reference to the winged beetles of Madeira. Mr. Darwin's theory was that, as Madeira was a single island in the middle of the Atlantic, subject to violent storms of wind, insects from it once blown out to sea could not get back again. Flying insects would thus be at a disadvantage and might become extinct, while those without wings would survive. But there were some beetles in Madeira which could not get on without flying, as they would lose their means of subsistence. It was a remarkable fact, however, that such insects had longer wings than the corresponding animals in Europe, having gradually acquired increased power to enable them to battle against the wind. This Mr. Darwin illustrates by supposing the case of a ship striking against a rock near land. Persons who could swim well would get to the shore; those who could swim imperfectly would probably be drowned in the attempt, and those who could not swim at all would remain on the wreck, and have a good chance of getting ashore the next day by the boats. Thus the advantage would be to those who could swim well and those who could not swim at all, and, in like manner, to insects that could fly exceedingly well and those that could not fly at all. The author referred to the circumstance of apple-trees differing in different years in the quantity of fruit, and said that this did not depend upon the war of apple-trees with each other. Mr. Wallace said we must go back to the crab-apple for the true cause. There was a war in Nature, a struggle for existence, not only between one crab and another, but between crab-trees and every other kind of tree. All these trees produced millions of seeds every year, but not one seed in a thousand became a tree. Why did one become a tree rather than another? The slightest difference in circumstances connected with growth would affect the life or death of a particular seed. Again, the author maintained that cultivated plants and domesticated plants, when allowed to go wild, returned to the original form; and he cited as an illustration the case of the pansy. Mr. Darwin and other distinguished naturalists denied that assertion; and the author should have given proofs of it, if he desired it to be believed. With regard to the moral bearing of the question as to whether the moral and intellectual faculties could be developed by natural selection, that was a subject on which Mr. Darwin had not given an opinion. He (Mr. Wallace) did not believe that Mr. Darwin's theory would entirely explain those mental phenomena.—The Rev. H. B. TRISTRAM said, he himself thought it best to make a compromise between the extremes of Darwinians and the religious party. He thought there was a number of shallow young men who used Darwin's name as a shibboleth, and did not really understand the matter. Mr. Darwin's theory had nothing to do with the soul, nor was there a question as to a Creator, but as to how the Creator had created. It was not right that the clergy should be mistrusted by men of science, and blamed by their own cloth too, when they attempted

to go into these questions.—Dr. GRIERSON complained that newspapers and other popular periodicals never presented a correct statement of the Darwinian theory, but invariably caricatured it.—Prof. ROLLESTON said he had thought thin matter out for himself, and found he could still keep to the old belief in which he was brought up whilst accepting the philosophy of Darwin. He agreed with the principle laid down by Archbishop Whatley, who said that, if he ever founded a sect, one of its rules should be that no man should ever attempt to prove any proposition in natural science by appealing to the Word of God. Natural science people should be left to work out their own conclusions. If they fell into errors, there were plenty of their own brethren ready enough to set them right. If a thing was true, it was true all round, and there was no truth to which it would be contradictory. No doubt, if any theory led logically to a conclusion known to be false, the premises must also be false; but it did not appear to him that Mr. Darwin's conclusions were false.

#### *Department of Anatomy and Physiology.*

'On the Seat of the Faculty of Articulate Language,' by Prof. P. BROCA.

A discussion followed, in which Dr. Jackson's paper of Monday was included. The weight of evidence adduced appeared decidedly adverse to the hypothesis of M. Broca, that the third frontal convolution of the left side is the special seat of the faculty of articulate language. That part of the brain is frequently diseased in cases of loss of speech due to cerebral causes, but it does not appear to be the only part diseased, nor is it invariably diseased in such cases.

'On the Power of Utterance in respect of its Cerebral Bearings and Causes,' by Mr. R. DUNN.

'On the Intestinal Canal and other Viscera of the Gorilla,' by Dr. CRISP.—The author came to the conclusion, after pointing out many features of a brutal character, that this ape, as regards its visceral anatomy, is far inferior to the chimpanzee and orang.

'On the Relative Weight and Form of the Eye and Colour of the Iris in Vertebrate Animals,' by Dr. CRISP.—The eyes of 600 different species of vertebrate animals filled with plaster-of-paris were exhibited for the purpose of illustration. Some of the conclusions of the author were as follows: that the giraffe, horse, eland, elk and bison had the largest eyes among terrestrial mammals, but that many smaller quadrupeds had relatively larger eyes; that brown in all vertebrates (excepting those of fishes) was the prevailing colour. A table containing the weight of the eye, the lens, humours and coats of 300 different species of animals, was appended to this paper.

'On some Points relating to the Visceral Anatomy of the Thylacine,' by Dr. CRISP.—Dr. Crisp's object was to point out the extreme shortness of the alimentary canal (shorter relatively than that of any quadruped or bird) and the peculiar form and arrangement of the villi.

'Additional Researches on the Asymmetry of the Pleuronectidae,' by Prof. TRAQUAIR.

#### WEDNESDAY.

#### *Department of Zoology and Botany.*

'On the Flora of the Isle of Skye,' by Prof. LAWSON.

'On the Geographical Distribution of *Buxbaumia Apollina* in Great Britain,' by Prof. LAWSON.

'Notes on the Flora and Fauna of the Seychelle Group of Islands,' by Prof. E. P. WRIGHT.

'On the Geographical Distribution of the British Genera of the Sessile-Eyed Crustacea,' by Mr. C. S. BATE and Prof. WESTWOOD.

#### *Department of Anatomy and Physiology.*

'On Vitality as a Mode of Motion,' by Dr. T. DICKSON.

'On the Comparative Anatomy and Homologies of the Atlas and Axis,' by Dr. MACALISTER.

'Is the Eustachian Tube Opened or Shut in Swallowing,' by Prof. CLELAND.—Prof. Cleland pointed out that in ordinary circumstances the tube is really open, and not shut, as was taught by Mr. Toynbee. In support of this statement he

mentioned that he had had the opportunity of seeing the orifice of this tube in a patient with a limited ulcer of the palate, and that he has made this patient swallow with his mouth open, and had the satisfaction of demonstrating to several pupils that the Eustachian orifice was then momentarily closed. He proceeded to take up the anatomical part of the subject, and showed that the disposition of the palatal muscles was in harmony with this observation, and such as to render Mr. Toynbee's theory untenable.

'On the Relation of the Limbs to the Segments of the Body,' by Prof. CLELAND.

'On the Anatomy of *Carinaria Mediterranea*, by Mr. R. GARNER.

'On the Generation of White Blood Corpuscles,' by Dr. BEHIER.

'On the Albuminoid Substances of the Blood Corpuscles,' by Prof. HEYNYSUS.

'On the Nomenclature of Mammalian Teeth and the Teeth of the Mole,' by Mr. E. R. LANKESTER and Mr. H. N. MOSELEY.—The authors point out the arbitrary and misleading nature of the division of teeth into incisors, canines, premolars and molars, since to these terms might fairly be added sectorial, bicuspis, tricuspid, laniary; secondly, they show that maxillary and premaxillary are the only divisions admitting of homological identification, the maxillary teeth being further divided into an anterior and posterior series in most diphyodonts, by means of the fourth so-called premolar. They point out that there is no homology of upper with lower jaw teeth, and that the present rule for their identification is most arbitrary and unscientific. They show that the so-called canine of the mole is a premaxillary tooth, that animal being thus the only placental mammal with eight premaxillary or incisor teeth. They further describe a new tooth in the badger, making its dentition identical with that of the glutton; this tooth belongs to that series of "premolars" which have no milk-predecessors as described by Mr. Flower recently in the dog and pig, and very rapidly drops out of the jaw.

#### SECTION E.—GEOGRAPHY AND ETHNOLOGY.

##### TUESDAY.

'On the North-East Turkish Frontier and its Tribes,' by Mr. W. G. PALGRAVE.—The region treated of by the author was the mountainous district bordering Russian Georgia, and lying parallel to the range of the Caucasus—a journey through which he performed in the summer of 1867. The country is diversified by fertile valleys, admirably adapted for human habitation and increase. An unexpected sight met his view in these remote places—a teeming population, which had been gathered together during the last few years, and which presented signs of the formation of a new nationality. The difficulty of access to the valleys, owing to the nature of the mountain passes by which they are reached, gives them the advantages of natural fortifications, and they are well provided with all the inhabitants could require, either for successful defence or to gather forces and issue forth against an enemy. Fifty years ago this part of the world was thinly peopled, hardly exceeding the proportion of ten or fifteen inhabitants to the square mile; at the present moment it is teeming with life, consisting of immigrant Turcoman tribes, Kurds, Georgians and Circassians; some having crossed the frontier to escape from the overwhelming tyranny of Russia, and others were driven from their homes by the results of Persian anarchy. His journey commenced at Kars, accompanied by the Pasha and a numerous cavalcade of chieftains and their followers, who wished to manifest by this display their respect for a British official; his course, in a straight line, was about 140 miles, but the ground travelled over was nearly double that distance, as he diverged to the right and the left to visit the various places. The scenery throughout was most magnificent and beautiful, far surpassing anything seen in Switzerland. All the chieftains and governors in the region belong to one ruling family, which, by intermarriage with fresh arrivals, and forming an advantageous admixture of races, has continually produced men of good sense and

great power in action. The intellectual and physical superiority which the men of the family display was, doubtless, due to their Georgian mother, the chiefs having mostly married women of this race, who are still distinguished for their beauty. From every height he crossed new vistas were opened out of valleys dotted with flourishing villages full of new white houses, surrounded generally with a ring of gardens and a much wider circle of outer cultivation. One Pasha told him that in his father's time there were 15 villages; they now numbered 83—some with 20, some with 60, and some with 200 houses. He also explained whence the population came. The Turcomans, whose country has been conquered by the Russians, are discontented with the Russian Government, and are continually on the look-out for opportunities to settle elsewhere. Agents were employed to let these people know that if they would come and settle within the Turkish territory they would receive grants of land and assistance to build their houses, with the enjoyment of full civil and religious liberty. The consequence was, that every year an average of about 5,000 individuals of this character cross the frontier. The Russians are also driving out the warlike Circassians, who, under Schamyl, so long resisted their forces, and along with them a large number of entirely peaceful Circassians, by the vexatious and arbitrary arrangements to which they are exposed. These people all seek a refuge in Turkey, and are located in the Mount Aras district. Besides these, the lands are further colonized by Kurdish tribes, driven out of their own country by the anarchical state of Persia. These people, who are herdsmen, and prefer a pastoral life, find a new home in these rich pastures. All these men of different races are not only nobles and peasants, they are soldiers, all animated by a common spirit in favour of an Asiatic nationality—a spirit which has been aroused by the sense of a common danger, and which supplies a common bond of union. The ruling family of the incipient nationality was generally known as that of the Trebizondites, from the circumstance that its founder was appointed Governor of Trebizond in the time of Mohammed the Second. Speculating upon the prospects of this new people, the author said they might remain united with the Ottoman Empire, and become an effectual barrier to the further encroachments of Russia, or they might form an independent nationality, and, as our allies and friends, help to develop the great means of communication between Europe and India by the valley of the Euphrates and Tigris, of which they hold the key.

'On the Uigurs,' by Prof. A. VÁMBÉRY.—The Uigurs are the most ancient of the Turkish tribes, and formerly inhabited a part of Chinese Tartary, which is now occupied by a mixed population of Turks, Mongols and Kalmyks. They were the first who reduced the Turkish language to writing, borrowing the characters from the Nestorian Christians, who came to their country as early as the fourth century of our era. The manuscripts of this language, written in the characters mentioned afford, therefore, the most ancient and valuable data in investigating the history of Central Asia, of the whole Turkish race. But these manuscripts are of great scarcity; the author believed he had collected all that had been discovered of the Uigur language. It was an interesting fact that the Uigurs had a literature, and were very fond of books, at a time when our western world was involved in ignorance and barbarism. The most valuable manuscript he had obtained bore the date of 1069, and was written in Kashgar; it treats of ethics and political subjects, and forms a kind of manual of advice to kings how to govern with justice and success. It reveals to us the social condition of this interesting people, and forms, so to say, the basis of the later regulations by which all Turks are governed. The author, having completed last year his 'Philological Researches in the Turkish of Central Asia,' was now about to publish a treatise on 'Uigur Linguistic Monuments,' which would contain more of the remains of Uigur literature than had hitherto been made known. He intended also to show that the Tartars of ancient times were not such barbarians as they are now,

and that the West.

'On the Dr. R. J. rediscovery of the of Southern enthusiastic arrived at gradually m. Equatorial exploring the fell in with man, named him on an He had by information con Vaal from a Mauch's ov was comprising portion of i this, in some instruments eyes by M whose territ immediate pansion was through the shed between in this part 16th paralle of the Lim as long as t then, leavin climbed th The higher of 7,00 principally over with hills. On formed his elephant, he made in a m some mini times. Her and started walk, he c bright glinting the bar front of his feet thick, diameter, o ashes and obviously numerous fragments days after place tog The pits a mile lon They now easterly c country of reached a gase setti in gold wa specimens one speci metal was hampered a native chief Mos research proceeded district in stretches Herr Ma journey f very little region be that little considerably through geographic exploration Peterman great jou originally spring of

and their civilization was earlier than that of the West.

'On the Gold Fields of Southern Africa,' by Dr. R. J. MANN.—The discovery, or rather the rediscovery, of an extensive gold field to the northward of the Trans-Vaal Republic, in the interior of Southern Africa, was due to the enterprise of an enthusiastic German traveller, Carl Mauch, who arrived at Natal in 1864, with the intention of gradually making his way across the Zambesi and Equatorial Africa to the Mediterranean. Whilst exploring the Trans-Vaal in various directions, he fell in with a noted elephant-hunter, an Englishman, named Hartley, and arranged to accompany him on an expedition beyond the Limpopo river. He had by this time gained much valuable information concerning the land beyond the Trans-Vaal from another great hunter, Mr. C. Hornsen. Mauch's own outfit on starting for this journey was comprised in one small box, and the scientific portion of it consisted in a small pocket compass; this, in some respects, was an advantage, as all instruments of science were viewed with jealous eyes by Mosilikatze, the native chief, through whose territory the contemplated journey led. The immediate purpose of Mr. Hartley and his companion was to follow the track of the elephant through the high region which forms the watershed between the Limpopo and the Zambesi, lying, in this part of their course, between the 23rd and 16th parallels of latitude. Passing round the sources of the Limpopo, they proceeded along its left bank as long as it followed a northerly direction, and then, leaving the river near its eastern bend, they climbed the high land of Mosilikatze's territory. The higher portion of this district reaches an elevation of 7,000 feet above the sea, and is composed principally of a broad table-land of granite, bossed over with a regular succession of small rounded hills. On the 27th of July, 1866, Mr. Hartley informed his companion that, in following a wounded elephant, he had come to several holes artificially made in a mass of quartz rock, where it was obvious some mining process had been carried on in past times. Herr Mauch armed himself with a hammer, and started to examine these pits. After a long walk, he caught sight, on crossing a rivulet, of a bright glistening belt or vein of white quartz, crossing the bare surface of the ground at a distance in front of him. The vein proved to be about four feet thick, and near it was a pit about ten feet in diameter, containing fragments of quartz, slag, coal-ashes, and pieces of broken blast-pipes made of clay: obviously an old smelting-place. Further on were numerous similar holes, and from them he collected fragments of quartz impregnated with gold. Two days afterwards, Hartley and Mauch revisited the place together, and extended the investigation. The pits were found to spread over a tract two miles long and a mile and a quarter broad. They now proceeded on their journey in a north-easterly direction towards the Zambesi, over a country of the same general character, until they reached a point 160 miles distant from the Portuguese settlement of Tete. Here a second tract rich in gold was discovered. The explorers brought back specimens of quartz yielding very fine gold; from one specimen 200 dollars' worth of the precious metal was afterwards extracted. The search was hampered by one great difficulty—the presence of a native attendant, who was ordered by the wily chief Mosilikatze to accompany them to prevent all research of this nature; such examination as they succeeded in making was done by stealth. The district in which indications of gold were observed stretches for about 200 miles from south to north. Herr Mauch has since (1867) performed a second journey further to the west. Previously to him, very little indeed was accurately known of the region between the Limpopo and the Zambesi,—that little having been contributed by Moffat. A considerable portion of the route traversed has been through hitherto quite unexplored country. The geographical results of this enterprising traveller's explorations are published in Germany by Dr. Petermann. He has now at length started on the great journey through Central Africa which he had originally planned, after a visit to Natal in the spring of the present year, and provided with suit-

able scientific instruments. He is accompanied as far as Mosilikatze's kraal by Mr. St. Vincent Erskine, son of the Colonial Secretary of Natal, whose intention is, after leaving Carl Mauch, to descend by the Limpopo, and thus complete our knowledge of this unexplored river.

'On the Nomade Races of European Russia,' by Mr. H. H. HOWORTH.—Russia, as the scene of the latest ethnographic changes, offers a good field to begin an inquiry into the earlier ethnology of Europe; it being, according to the author, a more scientific method to commence such an inquiry with the known, working back to the unknown, than the reverse process. A wide induction from facts and a careful balancing of authorities had led him to a generally consistent theory on the peopling of southern Russia by successive waves of nomades,—a story which is very confused as told by earlier writers. The following is a brief summary of the results:—In 1630, the Kalmucks first crossed the Volga with a few Turcomans in their train. Their numbers had since decreased very materially, and they are all found in the government of Astrakhan. In 1218 the Tartars, or Turcic race, officered by Moguls, crossed the same river, and subsequently founded the three Khanates of Kasan, Astrakhan, and Crim, which were successively swallowed up by Russia. Previous to 1218 the valley between the Jaik and the Volga, known as Kisschabe, was occupied by a corrupt Turcic race, represented mainly by the Nogais. While in the Western Steppes were found Comans and Petcheneyes, both also Turcic races. The extension of the power of the Khalifat and the spread of Islamism first brought the Turcic races in contact with the Volga. In the ninth and tenth centuries they drove the Ughry out of their settlements,—a portion of them, the Voguls, northwards; the rest, the Magyars, westwards into Hungary. Previously to this date the Turks were unknown in Western Europe. Under their several names of Hunns, Avares, Bulgars, Khazars, and Hungars, or Hungarians, wave of invaders had succeeded wave across the Steppes, and gradually infiltrated their blood and even a trace of their language into Central Europe. But these races were all Finno or Ugrian. They all came from the same area, the crowded cradle-land of Great Bulgaria and Great Hungary, and were essentially the same race under different names. This southward extension of the Ugrian race (the underlying race of all the European area) at so recent a period is an important fact, and seems to offer a key to the unlocking of that Pre-Aryan period of European history known as Pre-historic.

'On the Victoria and Albert Rivers, North Australia,' by Mr. T. BAINES.

'On the Topography of Vesuvius, with an Account of the Recent Eruption,' by Mr. J. L. LOBLEY.

'On the Tehuelche Indians of Patagonia,' by Mr. T. J. HUTCHINSON.

'Description of Hong Kong,' by Mr. G. SHARP.

#### SECTION F.—ECONOMIC SCIENCE AND STATISTICS.

TUESDAY.

'On some supposed Differences in the Minds of Men and Women with regard to Educational Needs,' by Miss BECKER.

'On the Relation between Learning and Teaching,' by Mr. J. PAYNE.

'Some Statistics relating to the Civil Service,' by Mr. H. MANN.—The object of the paper was to supply a few facts and figures, so that outsiders might obtain a notion of the Civil Service. This was done under the heads of the numerical force of the service, the number of its departments, its nomenclature, remunerations, competitive examinations, schemes of examination, and limits of age. The paper concluded by the expression of the belief that it had made confusion conspicuous, and had indicated a picture of disorder, the natural result of a disintegrated service. The paper would fail of its design if it did not leave on the mind an impression, however faint, of the Civil Service as a chaotic mass of inorganized elements—an aggregate of separate departments, governed in many points by no principle or no common principles—with dif-

ferent kinds of work for the same kind of officer, and different kinds of work, with varying nomenclature, varying renumeration, varying standards of examination, and varying practice as to the mode of appointment; all these variations being out of all proportion with the real variations existing in the subject-matter dealt with. What would be the appropriate remedy for some, at least, of the evils of this state of things was a question which must be reserved for another opportunity.

'On the Sanitary State of the Indians in the New England Company's Settlement of Kanyagah, Canada,' by Mr. J. HEYWOOD.

'On the Progress of Turkey,' by Dr. HYDE CLARKE.—Agriculture has been favoured by immigration, but very little by machinery. The restoration of cotton culture, which had made great progress, under the encouragement of the Government, is checked by the fall of prices. There is an increase in the quantity and value of imports and exports. The increase in the revenue has been regular, but notwithstanding this there has been an increase of expenditure, and the embarrassments of the Government are notorious. The railway system is producing only limited results: but the telegraph is producing a great effect throughout the empire, has a great effect on the provisional market, and stimulates enterprise to a remarkable degree. There is no ground to believe that any of the elements of the population are becoming extinct. The progress of schooling among all classes, and the development of political rights among the former subject population, all attest the greater vigour and energy now diffused; but the Government is still far in advance of its subjects, and real progress is dependent on the progress of general practical instruction.

'On the Influence of Occupation on Health,' by Mr. F. G. P. NEISON.

WEDNESDAY.

'On the Statistics of Pulmonary Consumption in 623 Districts of England and Wales,' by Dr. CRISP.

'On Patent Monopoly as affecting the Encouragement, Improvement and Progress of Sciences, Arts and Manufactures,' by Mr. H. DIRCKS.—Patent law is based on the principle of considering it to be of public advantage to protect the secret invention, whatever it may be, by securing to the inventor the sole use of his invention for fourteen years, under letters patent granted by the Crown. It is thus that patents are now, as of old, obtained on the payment of certain fees, and the lodging of a complete specification (together with drawings, if needful), exactly describing the nature, object, and mode of working the alleged invention or improvement. But the patent laws have, during different reigns, undergone great modifications. The system that obtained during the reign of Elizabeth was strikingly absurd and obnoxious, operating to encourage perverted and fraudulent ingenuity, and it was only on the accession of James the First to the throne that patent monopoly was limited to the "sole" working or making of any matter of new manufactures. Unfortunately, it was not at the same time required from the inventor to state more than the title of his invention, to which he generally added an inflated statement of its wonderful properties. This lax mode of obtaining patents for inventions which might be real or purely visionary, continued for nearly three centuries, and it was only late in the eighteenth century that specifications formed necessary adjuncts to the titles of patents. In considering the subject of patent monopoly we must never lose sight of these progressive stages, otherwise we shall continually fall into the error of raising objections to patent monopoly on obsolete and admittedly defective patent laws. From October, 1852, the mode of obtaining patents has been simplified, and great facilities afforded to inventors; the patent fees have been considerably reduced and made payable at three stages of the term of fourteen years, amounting to a saving to the inventor of 50 per cent. on the fees for the United Kingdom, as compared with former practice. It is now sought to introduce many excellent reforms, to admit acknowledged facilities, and to render patents less liable than they are at present to clash with private

interests in similar property, to be effected through the medium of specifications undergoing a thorough examination by an authorized legal and scientific body of examiners. This sketch, although necessarily brief, brings under observation—1st, Secrecy in invention as one mode of securing to an inventor the monopoly he desires to possess in the products of his own ingenuity; 2nd, The adoption of patent monopoly, under the existing law; and 3rd, The progressive improvements in patent laws from the reign of Elizabeth to 1852. Letters patent simply afford a monopoly in products which are novel, useful, and economical, the result of individual investigation, ingenuity, and enterprise, and of which the public, that is, the community at large, would otherwise have been deprived. Patent fees are the smallest part of the charges incurred by inventors; hundreds, and often thousands, of pounds are totally sunk in mere experiments; and often when valuable patent is obtained, its possessor may have to spend years and a fortune in bringing the manufacture to perfection. Metallurgy abounds with examples of this kind, as does also chemistry, weaving, dyeing, ship building and propelling, railways and locomotives, and in short, almost every department of industry. Who among these arduous workers would have dared thus to devote their time, energies, and capital to reap the cold and doubtful acknowledgments in a pecuniary form from any body of manufacturers, however numerous and wealthy? It is not in human nature to devote capital and ingenuity to the perfecting of mechanical or other operations in arts and manufactures without reaping a substantial benefit, arising from a percentage of profit on the advantages gained by a new or an old manufacturing process. Much has been said against patent monopoly on the ground of a large number of patents being obtained for subjects which are pronounced to be frivolous, and, of course, worthless. Now, a steel pen would possibly come under this category, and, perhaps, also a button, hook-and-eye, pins, needles, tape, ribbons, gloves, shoes, hats, nails, screws, with others of a similar class. But most of these, like the sewing-machines, require ingenious mechanism for their production; and being articles of large consumption, not only is an extensive manufactory erected, one for pens, another for nails, a third for screws, and so on, but the working of the newly-patented article may involve an outlay of capital which surely deserves as much protection as capital employed on patented engines, steam-hammers, and other large mechanical appliances. To some minds all is meretricious which they cannot immediately understand; and if a dozen instances out of 3,000 patents granted in one year can be shown to be absolutely worthless, the whole fabric of patent law is decried on no better grounds than the production of a few exceptional cases, than which nothing can be more illogical and unjust. The most cursory view of the progress of patent monopoly shows how gradually it increased. Thus in the time of James the First, seldome more than 1 to 6 patents were obtained per annum; Charles the First, 1 to 15; Charles the Second, 1 to 6; Anne, 1 to 10; George the First, 1 to 20; until in the reign of George the Third they rose from 60 to above 100; and at the end of the last year under the old patent-law presented a total of 580; against all of which we find the operation of the patent law of October, 1852, giving for three months a total of 1,211; next year, 3,045; the year following, 2,764; and in 1855, a total of 2,958 patents. The conclusions we draw from these facts are, that excessive patent fees are a serious tax on the inventive ingenuity of the country; that it is questionable whether any distinction should be made between large and small inventions, so long as they are original and useful; and lastly, that patent laws require and are capable of being amended. It is very certain that patent monopoly has largely assisted in encouraging the development of an amazing amount of ingenuity, in producing entirely new sources of industry, and in extending and improving many old manufactures. Among industrial arts, husbandry is much indebted for machines which a quarter of a century back would have been thought impossible ever to realize. And among manufactures, how many entirely new ones

have arisen which we may reasonably trace to the direct operation of patent monopoly in the security it affords the capitalist for the safe outlay of his money on what otherwise would never excite his attention, and most likely only to be treated as a wild, hopeless speculation. Among these patented inventions we trace the large manufactures of Macintosh cloth, vulcanized indiarubber, gutta-percha, new dyes, felted carpets, gas, electric telegraphs, electro-plating, stereotype printing, iron shipbuilding, wire rope, railway bars and locomotives, alpaca manufacture, photography, paraffine oil, with many more, all springing out of the security given for the investment of capital in the working of patent property. The vast increase of improvements in husbandry, brewing, dyeing, printing, electro-plating, metallurgy, and other extensive operations, has called into exercise such a demand for scientific and skilled labour, that laboratories form an essential feature of many large establishments to test accuracy of production, exactness in important details, to seize any accidental suggestions that may offer, and to further scientific applications derived from independent sources. The entire circle of arts and manufactures is thus being constantly improved, and scientific research materially upheld and encouraged. Still, there may exist individuals who seriously believe, and that without the slightest bias from self-interest or disappointed hopes, or any flush of success that renders them independent of adverse opinions to the means that achieved their own rising in fortune, that all the encouragement, improvement, and progress we have pointed out would have gone on all the same had patent laws never existed; and, in short, that all our distinguished patentees, from Watt in 1769-1785, to the present times, would have laboured and produced, and laid out capital experimentally and practically just the same had these patent laws been abolished; indeed, that Mr. Boulton would have been as secure and as successful without, as he was with patent monopoly. Such reasoners always assume that inventors invent from the pure unalloyed pleasure they take in reforming all existing systems of manufacture. Poets and prose writers may invent with a view to fame and fortune, but mechanical inventors, we are to believe, are men far above the temptation of lucre. In conclusion, and in contrast to any such idle dreams, we have the facts before us that all the patents preceding the eighteenth century were secret inventions, although an inventor had it in his power safely to communicate as much as he pleased to a manufacturer; but the consequence has been that few of these early inventions have come down to the knowledge of the present century; consequently, manufactures progressed slowly. When, later in the eighteenth century, patents came to be fully described, enterprise and competition gradually sprang up, until, at the present period the number of patents annually obtained has risen nearly 30 per cent. on the amount of those during the reign of George the Third. Therefore, patents are decidedly an evidence of commercial, and manufacturing, and scientific growth and prosperity. A patent is the inventor's sheet-anchor—it is his mainstay, which the more we improve and strengthen, the more shall we advance the prosperity of Great Britain and Ireland. A patented invention is for a cheaper article, or cheaper process, or an entirely new and untried branch of industry. No patented invention makes any article of manufacture dearer than it is at present: for it would not receive encouragement if it could be shown to be neither better nor cheaper than the ordinary manufactured goods. The million—the public at large—have no direct interest in patents as patents; the public interest is indirect, being concerned only in the products of the new manufacture. The interest of the public is in being able to purchase lace for 1s. or 6d. which had previously been sold as high as five guineas for equal quantities; and whoever attempts to argue against patent monopoly will have to show that science is independent of manufacturing interests for its encouragement, and that the progress of manufactures has been trammeled by patent monopoly; or that just the same or greater progress would have been made, had the world never known

such patentees as Watt, Bramah, Cort, Brunel, Mushet, Fournier, Heathcoat, Palmer, Perkins, Roberts, Napier, Wheatstone, Bessemer, Murdoch, and a host of other worthies, whose names and inventions have become almost as household words.

'On Inventors and Inventions,' by Mr. G. B. GALLOWAY.

'On the Classification of Labour,' by Mr. F. WILSON.

'On the Extension of the Contagious Disease Act,' by Mr. H. J. KER PORTER.

#### SECTION G.—MECHANICAL SCIENCE.

TUESDAY.

'On the Irrigation of Upper Lombardy by New Canals' to be derived from the Lakes Lugano and Maggiore, by Mr. P. LE NEVE FOSTER, jun.—The author, after referring to the high pitch of perfection to which irrigation in Lombardy has been carried, pointed out that, although the lower part of Lombardy is well watered by existing canals, the whole tract of country to the north of Milan, extending to the foot of the hills of Varese and the Brianza, is too high to be watered by them, and is almost unirrigated. He then described the technical details of a scheme undertaken by Signori Villaresi and Meraviglia, by which it is proposed to irrigate the higher lands by canals from the Lake Lugano and the lower lands by canals from Lago Maggiore, this lake being situated at too low a level to water the whole region, while the supply from Lugano is not more than sufficient to water half of the whole district. Permission has been obtained from the Swiss Government to store up the flood-waters of Lugano, and regulate their discharge for use in droughts. The same system will be adopted in reference to Lago Maggiore, and works for this purpose, consisting of dams, gates and locks, will be erected in connexion with both lakes. The waters will be distributed by principal canals—five in number, secondary canals, communal canals, and private canals. The total number of the works to be constructed, such as locks (of which there will be forty-seven), bridges, aqueducts, syphons, &c., will be about 260, and the canals are estimated to supply 8,000 horse-power for mills, &c., and to irrigate and thus improve the agriculture of 400 communes. The cost is estimated at two millions and a quarter sterling. One of the most remarkable features of the scheme is the manner in which it is proposed to raise the capital: *Consorzi*, or companies of consumers of water, are to be promoted by the local authorities. In this manner, the provinces, communes and other corporate bodies bind themselves to take a certain quantity of water, either by payment of a fixed sum down or by annual payments, which payments they are able to guarantee from the receipts they will derive from the sale of the water to the various consumers, or, if necessary, from their other sources of revenue, and the capital is raised on bonds issued on this basis. The concession is granted for ninety years, after which the works become the property of the state. The works will be commenced in the course of the autumn.

'On the Abrading and Transporting Power of Water,' by Mr. T. LOGIN.

'On the Substitution of Hand for Shoulder-Guns, illustrated by an explanatory Exhibition of the Elevator Hand-Gun made on the breech-loading principle,' by Mr. E. CHARLESWORTH.

'On an Improved Centrifugal Pump,' by Mr. J. H. GWINNE.

'On the Advisability of obtaining a Uniform Wire-Gauge,' by Mr. L. CLARK.—This was in continuation of a paper on the same subject last year. The writer showed that there were many different gauges now in use, and that it had become almost a usual thing for each manufacturer to set up his own gauge. The evils of this system were obvious, and were much felt by wire-drawers, as well as by engineers. If a gauge were authorized by the British Association, he believed it would be universally adopted by engineers, manufacturers and wire-drawers. The gauge proposed by the writer differed very little from that now in use, and known as the Birmingham gauge; and he sug-

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gated that the question was one upon which the Association might appoint a Committee.

'Improvements in the Packing of Boats, Life-Boats and Pontoons,' by Mr. G. FAWCIS.—This was a continuation of a paper read on a former occasion, specially showing how the author's system of packing and stowing of boats was applicable, not only to ordinary ship's boats, but to life-boats and to pontoons.

#### FINE ARTS

##### THE FRONTIERS OF ART.

Paris, Sept. 1868.

"If Art be of any nation, tell me which is the happy race, that I may pack and bend my footstep to its tents," is the answer natural to the artist who hears that his pencil must not add a beauty to a foreign text, that French literature is for French pencils, and that the British classics are reserved for the inspiration of the genius that owes allegiance to Queen Victoria.

I am in a noble studio. The walls are crowded with canvas, the easels are all loaded, and in the midst stands the great work that for very many months to come is to be silently pondered and wrought out. Here are landscapes—the Vosges, the Alps, Spanish field and flood, and village highway! Behind the great labour lie packs of little pictures, studies of the flowers of the field, lovingly perfected. Concise a picture with cornflowers and varieties of feathered grass for principal objects! At hand are Spanish beggars, old folk, lovers, children. Overhead stretches a battle-piece, wherein the red-breasted battalions are carrying all before them, as they always do on canvas,—and, generally, in the dread reality of war. And now we are with Dante, in the land of dreams, or in the glow and splendour of the East! The mountain-top and the blooming valley—eternal snows or hedges streaked with woodbine blossoms; the majesty of the Godhead and the massive thew and sinew of the Roman centurion, or little Red Riding Hood cradled with the wolf; the glow of the Harem and the gloom of the shadows of Death—proclaim the vast range over which the artist's mind has travelled, seeking beauty with a catholic spirit and a devout courage wherever God has given light. Observe that in all this grand workshop and storehouse of genius there is no perceptible school. The light that is here is not reflected from the left bank of the Seine and the Quai Voltaire. There is the manner of no former, no living artist. There is no evidence that Nature has been watched through a school-window. More, there is no over-cultivated aptitude for one effect—one harmony. Studios usually present to the gaze of the critical visitor many phases of one idea—the many notes of one scale. It is 'Home, sweet home' with variations more or less felicitous or original. The string shows through all the beads. We talk of the sunsets of one man, the flesh tints of another, the chiaroscuro of a third. We say the swine of Morland are imitable. We delight in an artist who cannot escape from a hen-roost except to put his head in a dove-cote. We mark Art-partnerships. Brown's elms and shady lanes and tangled foregrounds ought to be good, since he has given his life to the elm and the bramble,—but here he stops. A perverse public wants something more than these two parts of a picture; and so he takes Jones, who is matchless at a gipsy's cloak and a ploughboy's smock, in partnership, and the lane is peopled. In order to produce cheap sculptured furniture, speculators have educated apprentices to fashion a leg or an arm of a chair with perfect cunning. I sit me down in the carved chair, and count the handsome balance the subdivision of labour has left me,—but, I am party to the degradation of the poor sculptor in wood. Ask the workmen in the *Marais*. The sculptor in oak or pear-tree was an artist; he is a machine now, that lasts for twenty years over a Louis-Quinze leg, and has as much inspiration as a lathe turning a billiard-ball. Now he is, I venture to submit, only the last and lowest expression or product of what is understood by the Academy. He is the child of routine. He has been brought up over a Louis-Quinze leg; and it will never occur to him that there might be shapelier legs than this.

The artist who uses a lighter weapon than his—wields a pencil instead of a mallet and chisel—follows his school, and keeps within its rules. A certain class of painters, or Fine-Art epoch, is drawn into fashion by a critic who admires it to the exclusion of every other class or epoch; and straightway the young artists bend their energies to imitate it. Not limited enough by restriction to a school, they bind themselves to a form, and to one seat of the form. If the spirit which has been only too potent in Art with us should live, the future may be blessed, not with a painter famous for his pigs, but for his pig's tails!

It is against Art so ruled—against the tyranny of schools which flourishes when mediocrity is rampant and at the helm of affairs—against special painters, with special subjects and special modes of treating them—that I see a noble and, so far as labour goes, a tremendous protest in the palatial studio, the contemplation of which has encouraged me to these observations. Special artists, by dint of dwelling on one theme, one phase of Nature, make a special distorted Nature to themselves. That man's eye cannot be true—cannot be healthy and open to the just observation of all the beauties of the world—who has spent his life on sunsets. He must end by over-painting. His new effects will be only exaggerations. How unhealthy Turner's observation became! A great artist's mind cannot have full expression until he has gained skill along all the scales of light and shade and colour and form. Shut a man up in a red room, and what will his eye be worth when he steps forth to examine a picture? Bind a man's mind within a narrow round of ideas, and not only will these not flourish with him, but he will distort them into hideous untruths. Tie a goat to a stake, and keep him there; he will eat around bare, and lie down and sicken upon it.

A painter who can paint the human head, but

cannot produce the grove that arches over beauty

pacing to the church, is half an artist. He is com-

petent to linn the shepherd, but he cannot put a

hawthorn shade about him. He will undertake

Lucy, but you must ring the bell next door for

"the untrodden ways." Carmine, for whom the

sun is always setting, turns his back resolutely

upon the light and shade of noon. Only a figure

with a shadow twice its length is a figure to him.

Moreover, the lines must be hard; and the attitude

must be that designed by a painter who flourished

three centuries ago, and transmitted it as a law;

the colour must be to scale.

A brave boy brushed away from the Academy—it matters not how many years ago—say eighteen. Dull, angry eyes followed him; as from another classic home Viennet had dogged the romantic Hugo and Lamartines before—whipping them with satires because they would not confine themselves in Academy bandages and write the *Franiade* instead of 'Meditations.' He held bravely on his independent way; took up the humours and beauties of his native literature, set forth the glories of his countrymen in arms, meditated the riches of foreign poets, travelled far and wide to make the acquaintance of Nature in all her moods and manifestations. With a wondrous range of power was combined a will of rare tenacity. A boy still when the world had accepted in him the competent illustrator of Rabelais, Gustave Doré found himself in harmony with the outer world, but at deadly war with the gentlemen who had codified Nature in the Rue Bonaparte, and were of opinion that men should be inspired in batalions. The war has never ceased. Doré's name has spread over the civilized world, and still they are carping and wheezing against him at the Institute. His universality is resented. The man who illustrates Rabelais, Dante, Don Quixote, Tennyson, La Fontaine and Chateaubriand, and out of these works raises to himself a palace for his future and more perfect work, is met with a host of trained mediocrities, who bar Academy doors, and have taken the line at the Exhibition by assault. They decline to believe in an artist who circumnavigates the world of Art, and give their vote and favour to the man of authenticated style who devotes himself to that picturesque effort of Nature, the pig.

Some German gentlemen are earnestly talking with the artist about Faust. The malevolent, or

narrow-minded, critic hisses from behind a picture, "This must not be; the German pencil alone must pictorially treat the German pen." Doré has illustrated Tennyson; he has pondered the beauties that lie in 'L'Allegro' and 'Il Penseroso'; he has been talking, with sparkles in his eye, about 'The Ancient Mariner'; he has just finished 'The Bridge of Sighs,' and he is dreaming over a picture that is getting shape, of Tiny Tim. The story has touched his heart, and he longs to produce his image of the dear little fellow. In a corner Titanis is—"What!" the British critic interposes—he is jealous of foreign adventure in the English closure—"Shakespeare illustrated by a foreigner!" This unworthy exclamation has been made in England, and the echoes of it have travelled hither, to wound and discourage. He who has given so much of his life to the pictorial interpretation of great works in his own and our literature; who travelled to Spain reverently in the footsteps of Cervantes; who has projected a pilgrimage in the wake of Sir Walter Scott's heroes, and who proposes a long, very long, meditation of the page of Shakespeare, to be—years hence, when his power shall be ripe and his knowledge of the great master's scenes and types as complete as he can hope to make it—his crowning labour as an illustrator, has laid down, and is pursuing, a course that honours us as much as it honours him.

Let M. Doré be comforted and of the best cheer. The frontier barriers will fade as he advances. Shakespeare belongs to all men, like Goethe and Cervantes and Rabelais and Lessage. At least, our artists think so!

B. J.

#### FINE-ART GOSSIP.

THE Exhibition of Modern Paintings and Works of Art at Manchester, Royal Manchester Institution, was opened to the public on the 10th inst.

A very interesting exhibition of works of Art has been formed at Birmingham by means of loans from the South Kensington Museum. This exhibition has been attractive to a large number of artisans who are interested in the manufacture of jewelry and decorative articles in metal; it is so diversified that it comprises specimens of the craft of M. Castellani, bought in Paris last year, and a considerable number of articles of less recent origin.

Mr. Durham is engaged in carving a bust of Leigh Hunt, which will form part of a memorial to be erected to the poet over his grave in Kensal Green Cemetery.

Another window of Westminster Abbey has been filled with stained glass. This is one of the lights of the north aisle, and is intended as a memorial of Sir I. Brunel, who died in 1859. The artist is Mr. H. Holiday, whose success in such works we have had occasion to admire. His design for the memorial in question comprises, in the quatrefoil, a Christ in glory, surrounded by censing angels; and in each of the three lancets which form the lower portion of the window three subjects from the history of the Temple; below these appear figures of Fortitude, Justice, Faith, and Charity, two in each lancet. Messrs. Heaton, Butler & Bayne manufactured this window.

The Wallace monument does not seem to be progressing. Circulars in aid of the funds for its erection have again been issued.

The eastern wing of Glasgow University—one of the largest educational establishments in Scotland—is nearly finished.

A Correspondent, writing to the *Cork Examiner*, gives this account of the way in which antiquities in the Green Isle are dealt with. The Earl of Donraven, with Dr. Stokes, went to see the ruins of Nimard Castle; and the former, knowing the locality by means of previous visits, looked for the oratory of Kilmurry, which stood above the castle. A farmer, by way of accounting for the utter disappearance of the older structure, told the Earl that the proprietor had thrown it down, in order to build his own house with its materials.

An exhibition of portraits of men eminent in the French Revolution and First Empire has been made in the rooms of the Boulevard des Capucines, which are occupied by a society of literary men.

Although on a small scale, this collection possesses considerable interest.

Travellers in Cornwall may accept these notes about the church at St. Ives, which has three aisles, with a mortuary chapel, at the south-east angle. The material employed is that common in the district, being granite of extreme hardness and grey colour. With such a material as this, fine carving is not to be looked for; yet, as we have before noted of churches in this county, the skill of local carvers has been exercised at St. Ives on wood, and in some cases, as at Sancreed, to which we may hereafter refer, with results that are interesting. The interior of the church of St. Ives (*St. Ia*, an Irish saint) is, notwithstanding the whitewash which once covered it, very striking and picturesque. This effect is injured by the wretched modern east window and the rudeness of the design which appears in the columns; the latter elements, being of perpendicular character and poor quality, are the least satisfactory features of the work. The roof is more to be admired: it is panelled with ribs that have bosses at their intersections. Where the transverse ribs of the roof of the central aisle or nave descend upon the wall-plate, there are placed, as is not unfrequent in structures of this date, rudely carved whole-length figures of angels and doctors, we believe, at the east end, and continued as far westwards as the lectern. The roof-panels have a central ornament; here the figures are alternately seraphs. The great arcade is in seven openings, with piers of the "continuous impost" order, having, however, shafts and rude caps at their cardinal angles. Those of the mortuary chapel have the impost broken by caps, and were evidently designed by another hand than that which produced the former. The font is old, but has been unfortunately re-cut. There is a very curious brass of a townsmen and his wife, *temp. Edward the Fourth*. The portrait of the man is lost, but that of the woman remains in the indent, and shows her in the act of praying to St. Michael. The figure of this saint, with dragon, lance and shield, has suffered a good deal by careless hands. The stall-heads are capitally carved with emblems of trades, e.g. an anvil and trowel; also with insignia of the holders of the seats, and in one space what we presume to be portraits of a man and his wife; elsewhere appear shields of arms, monograms of quaint characters, and emblems of the Crucifixion. Outside the church stands the old granite market-cross of the town, which is carved on both sides of the head; on one side appears Christ in the lap of God. The tower of the church, which is perpendicular in character, is good, and has octangular pinnacles corbelled out at its corners. This structure forms a striking object in the beautiful view of the bay of St. Ives.

#### MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

##### NEW AND OLD GERMAN OPERAS.

EVERY opportunity of reconsidering an opinion strongly expressed under the influence of a first impression should be embraced. I was glad, after the interval of many years, to hear the other evening Herr Wagner's "Lohengrin," at Baden-Baden.

It should first be said that not all the zeal of the direction of the opera, nor the cost expended on its production, nor the care brought to his task by Herr Eckert (an excellent conductor of theatrical music), could by any magic ensure a result such as could satisfy commonplace hearers, still less Herr Wagner's admirers—a crew as noisy as they are illogical. The composer, it may be recollect, has himself with magnificent modesty proclaimed in print that his operas should only be given as so many great treats, once a year or so, in privileged places, on high days and holidays; and his friends bear out this original *dictum* by assuring colder and less credulous lovers of music that they are in no case to appreciate Herr Wagner's later productions till they have studied the same at Munich. In spite of such oracular warnings, uninitiated listeners may fairly make the best of opportunities such as are afforded to the operas of such less sublime Germans as Mozart, Weber, and Beethoven; and

thus seeing that "for better or worse" two of Herr Wagner's stage works are from time to time produced in sundry German theatres, and there sustained by vehement partisanship, a word or two from an outsider who has never been averse to experiment may not be altogether superfluous.

To speak plainly, "Lohengrin" pleased me less at Baden-Baden than it did when I witnessed its first production at Weimar under the auspices of Dr. Liszt's exaggerated enthusiasm. The defiance of all accepted rules and canons of beauty, the obsequious recourse to such expedients for producing clap-trap effect as the writer could command, his insolent disregard of everything like free will or impulse on the part of slaves bound to do their task-master's bidding, in place of intelligent interpreters and fellow-workers, the meagreness of original idea, now that they have ceased to be novelties, have lost their startling power, save for those who are habituated to disease and decadence, and who conceal the unhealthiness of their sympathies by controversial eagerness. I have never received such an impression of haggardness in place of beauty of contour, of bombast thrust forward to do duty for real dignity, as from "Lohengrin," the other evening. It would be hard to say which was the most noticeable, the poverty of the thoughts, the crudity with which they are set forth, but sparingly relieved by certain ingenious orchestral touches, or the acquiescence of a public, including connoisseurs who have been used to boast their superior depth and far-sightedness in their judgment of music by contempt of all Italian and French ware, and of English pretensions to enjoy and appreciate what is best in music.

The orchestra assembled at Baden-Baden was fairly good, and went through its hard work steadily: the chorus brought together from many places was less satisfactory. The best had been done in the engagement of principal artists that could be done. Mdlle. Mallinger from Munich, Herr Betz from Berlin, Herr Nachdauer (who replaced Herr Niemann), are all rated as in the first rank of German opera-singers; and such effect as was produced was owing to their good will and power of lungs. The heroine, too, had the dreamy, picturesque look which befits the part of Elsa, and was wonderfully dressed. The opera was accepted with as much delight as if "paradise," not "chaos," had come again.

On hearing "Lohengrin" at Weimar I remember to have said to a great German musician,—"If this music becomes the law of the land, in twenty years time there will not be a singer capable of singing Mozart's operas."—"What matter?" was the cordial answer; "they have been sung enough." The truth of the prophecy was sadly established here by a performance of "Don Juan," immediately following that of "Lohengrin." I have rarely seen or heard anything so discreditably bad. Intonation, execution, intelligence, were all alike disgraceful. In particular must be signalized a hoisting *Zerlina* from Vienna, because of the excess of her self-confidence, making it appear, as did Mdlle. Lucca before her, that *Don Juan* was as much sinned against as sinning—because of her elongated screams on every note marked for a pause—because of her utter disdain of execution. Yet this lady, who in Paris or in London would hardly have been allowed to finish her part, was encored and greeted with a huge garland. The exhibition would have been ridiculous, had it not also been humiliating, to those whose reverence for what is sterling and refined in Art holds its own, be the ruin and revolution of the hour ever so complete. For the moment, it is sadly evident that we are in the iron age of national opera in Germany.

H. F. C.

LYCEUM.—Continuing a series of Shakspearian performances, Mr. Fairclough appeared on Saturday as *Richard the Third*. His representation of Richard is decidedly inferior to either of his previous impersonations. His Othello displayed much intelligence of conception and some histrionic ability; his Hamlet was not devoid of a certain freshness, the result of moderation of style and abstinence from familiar stage-business. But his Richard is characterized by nothing except a slavish adherence to stage tradition and a declamatory vehemence

which none of our so-called tragic actors have yet surpassed. So completely unintelligent is it, it is scarcely worthy of serious criticism. Wherever an opportunity for ranting could be found, Mr. Fairclough ranted. He shouted out with voice almost deafening, and with exertion painful to witness, such lines as

"Off with his head; so much for Buckingham!" and other well-known points of Cibber's interpolating. In the scene previous to the battle, when the sleep of Richard is disturbed by the apparitions of those he has slaughtered, his contortions of body were ludicrous; and his behaviour after the sword of Richmond had passed through him, gave one the idea of a corpse resuscitated by galvanism. How far removed is this from the acting in these scenes of Edmund Kean, one of whose greatest parts this was, need scarcely be said. "Kean fights at last," says Hazlitt, "like one drunk with wounds; and the attitude in which he stands, with his hands stretched out, after his sword is wrested from him, has a preternatural and terrific grandeur, as if his will could not be disarmed, and the very phantoms of his despair had withering power to kill." Other well-known points in Edmund Kean's impersonation are curiously travestied by Mr. Fairclough. Kean's well-known and fine piece of acting when, previous to his exit, he sketches meditatively upon the ground with his sword-point the plan of the coming battle, was imitated by Mr. Fairclough, who carved the stage as though it were a pie. So poor throughout was this performance, so destitute of intelligence, so void of shades even in its violence, one has difficulty in ascribing it to the same man to whom we owe the previous representation of Othello.

When will managers get rid of Cibber's hash of half-a-dozen plays which now passes for "Richard the Third," and give us Shakspeare's own version! Almost all the interpolated speeches in the acting version are impediments to the development of the plot. Much of the language—as, for instance, in the above-mentioned, "Off with his head," or the often-quoted "A weak invention of the enemy"—is Cibber's own. In place of these interpolations, we might then have restored such characteristic passages, now omitted, as those in which Richard's memory breaks down, and he rebukes Ratcliffe and Catesby for the neglect of commands he has intended but forgotten to deliver, or in which he states his intention of playing the eaves-dropper to ascertain which of his officers are meditating treason. These passages did not appear to Cibber in keeping with the conception of Richard he had formed. They are, however, quite in keeping with the character as imagined by Shakspeare. Richard has a strange mingling of great and base qualities. His courage is worthy of his lineage, which is, as he boasts,

—so high  
Our aray bulideth in the cedar's top,  
And daliess with the wind and scorns the sun.

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He has a love of fighting for its own sake almost Hibernian. But he is mean, cruel and ferocious, and more treacherous than Iago, with whom he has much in common. He is, like Iago, honest and open in appearance—so honest indeed, that Hastings, within a moment of his sudden and unexpected condemnation, says—

His grace looks cheerfully and smooth to-day;  
There's some conceit or other likes him well,  
When he doth bid good morrow with such a spirit.  
I think there's never a man in Christendom  
That can lea hide his love or hate than he;

For by his face straight shall you know his heart;

—lines to which Gloucester's first words upon entering give mournful contradiction. Yet this character of Richard is altogether blurred and confused in Cibber's version, in which the violence of his character is painted in strongest colours, while the weakness and meanness are scarcely seen in sombre lines in the background.

On Saturday evening Mr. Fairclough is to appear in *Macbeth*.

#### MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC Gossip.

THERE is a rumour abroad—which we give for what it may be worth—that the rival managers of our Italian Opera-houses are about to join their interests. It is said that Mr. Mapleton is to have a short

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XUM

autumnal season at Covent Garden next month, and that this theatre will not be used for Italian Opera in 1869. It is too late, we believe, to create a monopoly of opera in London. If both our companies were to coalesce, some French or German troupe would have a fair chance of success at one of the theatres during the summer months.

The Agricultural Hall at Islington has again been opened for promenade concerts. The immense hall is very ill adapted for music, and the noise made by the 'promenaders' renders the soloists all but inaudible. The orchestra, conducted by Mr. Charles Goffrie, is good; but the programmes up to the present have been destitute of interest. Classical music is to be given on Mondays, and oratorios on Wednesdays.

The results of the Gloucester Festival have been singularly barren. The only absolute novelty attempted was an *intermezzo religioso*, by Mr. Hubert Parry, which ought never to have found a place in the programme. Its insertion, like that of Herr Schachner's 'Israel's Return from Egypt,' is attributed entirely to private influence. Of *novelties* there were only two: Dr. Samuel Wesley's psalm, 'Confitebor,' and Spohr's 'Calvary,' and even of these detached movements only were presented. The classical works that formed part of the evening concerts were all indifferent executed; and the only noticeable feature in these commonplace entertainments was a very clever, admirably-scored *scena*, of Mr. Arthur Sullivan, inspired by Byron's version of *Anacreon*, 'I wish to tune my quivering lyre.' Owing to frequent differences of opinion between Dr. Wesley, the organist conductor, and the principal singers, on the subject of the times at which familiar movements were to be taken, the performances were in general far from satisfactory.

Mr. Mapleson is not going to America this season. Mdlle. Kellogg has, however, returned thither, under an engagement to Herr Max Strakosch. Dr. Westland Marston is engaged upon a new work in which Miss Neilson will appear. A new drama, by Mr. Palgrave Simpson, intended for the same actress, is completed.

A comic soldier and sailor, the former generally Irish, are among the stock characters of the trans-pontine drama. Place them amid armies, partly composed of Indians, and a drama, entitled 'The Hindoo Rebellion,' is the result. Let their companions wear nondescript costumes, and use a few Spanish oaths, and the piece becomes 'The War in Mexico.' At present, these two characters are to be seen at Astley's, their surroundings being for the most part black men. The experienced visitor has, accordingly, little doubt that the drama exhibited is 'The Conquest of Magdala.' A glance at the play-bill convinces him that his conjecture is correct.

A curious and very unsatisfactory experiment, made by Miss Hazlewood at Sadler's Wells, has proved a failure. A version of 'Romeo and Juliet,' in which the play is converted into a melo-drama, the principal characters entering to slow music, was produced, but has since been withdrawn. In this performance each act of 'Romeo and Juliet' ended with a set scene. A *tableau*, representing Juliet's body borne to the tomb, was introduced. When Juliet exclaimed, 'Oh look! methinks I see my cousin's ghost!' the hack of the stage opening, disclosed a ghost, visible to actors and to audience. Many other equally absurd innovations were introduced. The 'Ticket of Leave Man' has since been substituted.

We can speak from personal experience of the great improvement of Mdlle. Orgeni as a stage-singer, who bids fair to become one of the few first-class artists to be found in Europe.

Signor Verdi, it is said, intends to try his hand at comic music by producing an opera on the story of 'Falstaff.'

As a companion to his 'Opera Reminiscences of Thirty Years,' Mr. Henry F. Chorley intends to collect, with large additions, his notes on concert-music in England during the past half-century.

It appears from the *résumés* published in American papers of the programmes of various orchestral societies, that there is more activity and

enterprise on the other side of the Atlantic than on this. The list of 'novelties' brought out at the New York Philharmonic Society during four winters comprises Bargiel's 'Medea' and 'Prometheus' overtures, Liszt's 'Mazepa,' Berlioz's Symphony 'Episode from an Artist's Life,' introduction to Wagner's 'Tristan and Isolde,' Liszt's 'Nächtlicher Zug' from Lenau's 'Faust,' Bristol's 'Columbus' overture, Volkmann's Symphony in D minor, Berlioz's 'Romeo and Juliet' Symphony, and Ritter's 'Othello' overture. There may be great variety of opinion about the merit of many of these compositions, and several would, doubtless, never have a second hearing. But still the American Philharmonic Society has set us a good example in bringing much novelty to the test of public performance. In the New York Symphony *Soirées* almost, if not quite, as many little known works have been produced, while the Symphony Concerts of the Harvard Musical Association have been just as eclectic and generous. Only in the Crystal Palace can any parallel be found in England to such activity.

The Théâtre de la Monnaie at Brussels was reopened, on the 1st of September, with 'Le Maître de Chapelle,' Paer's amusing *operetta*, and 'Le Docteur Crispin.' There is some talk of attempting 'Lohengrin' during the winter.

Letters from Paris bring the bad news that M. Gounod has been arrested by illness in the composition of his 'Francesca da Rimini.'

'Die Brant von Azolo,' a new opera by Herr Liebe, has been produced at Carlsruhe.

Herr Schneider von Wartensee, a Swiss chapel-master of some local reputation in Germany, is dead.

It is said that Herr Wagner is under contract to write a new opera for La Scala (!) at Milan, as well as for M. Pasdeloup.

The Abbé Liszt is announced as intending to pass the winter at Weimar.

Mdlle. Karoly has made a moderately successful *début* at the Comédie, playing Émilie in the 'Cinna' of Corneille.

'Jeanne de Ligneris' is to be withdrawn from the Odéon; 'La Conscience' will be played until the new piece by M. Belot can be prepared.

M. Hostein has sold the Châtelet to MM. Fischer and De la Broue. M. Fischer, a Belgian by birth, has been manager of some theatres in Italy. M. de la Broue was formerly a director of the Châtelet. The theatre passes into the hands of the new management on the 20th inst.

Great alterations and reconstructions are in progress at the Théâtre des Nouveautés, which has now passed under the management of M. Georges Bloum, an actor belonging to the Vaudeville company. Larger entrances and a new façade are in course of erection.

The revival of 'La Reine de Chypre' at the Opéra in Paris will afford opportunity for the *début* of a young soprano from Nuremberg, of whom report speaks highly.

A discussion has been going on between the *Gazette des Etrangers* and *La France Musicale* as to whether or no Madame Marie Sasse intends to abandon the French for the Italian operatic stage, so the lady herself attempts to settle the difficulty by writing an enigmatical letter to the latter journal. It appears, however, that like the majority of her sex, she is open to a good offer.

The enormous sums given to principal singers are being gradually extended to inferior performers. A French paper states that Signor Nicolini, who is to play with Madame Patti at Homburg in 'Faust' and 'La Sonnambula' is to receive 5,000 francs for the two representations. Signor Nicolini must have improved to an incredible extent since he was here a few years ago, if he be now worth 100*l.* a night.

'Herculanum' was to be revived at the Grand Opéra this week for the *rentree* of Mdlle. Marie Battu.

M. Pasdeloup has engaged two conductors for the Théâtre Lyrique, M. Mangin and M. Vandeneuve, both having equal rank and both officiating as *chefs d'orchestre* and *chefs du chant*.

Mdlle. Nilsson sang last week in the Kursaal of Baden for the *fête* of the Grand-Duke, in company

with MM. Faure, Capoul, Sivori and Ritter, the concert proving a signal success.

At the Opéra Comique, most restlessly active of all theatres, a new opera, 'Le Corricolo,' by MM. Labiche, Delacour and Poise, is now being rehearsed. M. Offenbach's 'Vert-Vert,' the book by his usual *collaborateurs*, MM. Meilhan and Halévy, was to be read at the same theatre this week.

The untiring author of 'Orphée aux Enfers' is also engaged on a piece called 'L'Ile de Perlitupin,' for the Bouffes Parisiens. At Milan, at the small Santa Radegonda Theatre, he seems to have met with a check; 'La Grande-Duchesse,' badly supported, proving unpalatable to Lombard taste.

There is talk of reproducing at the above-cited Bouffes Parisiens Halévy's 'Dilettante d'Avignon,' originally brought out in 1827 at the Opéra Comique. The enterprise of Parisian managers has evidently much increased since the restrictions were removed which limited certain kinds of entertainment to certain theatres. But it will be interesting to note if the cause of Art is advanced by free-trade.

Halévy's 'Juive,' a heavy opera, which, thanks to its dramatic interest, still keeps up a certain reputation in France, has been lately very indifferent given in the pretty little theatre of Boulogne. It has been succeeded by 'Roland à Roncevaux.'

M. Flotow's new opera, 'Les Deux Compositeurs,' was announced to be brought out at Prague on the 15th inst.

The incessant travelling of singers is likely to reduce our artistic delights in quantity no less than in quality. Mdlle. Artôt, while journeying to Brussels some days ago, met with a railway accident which might have had a fatal termination. It is anticipated, however, that she will be able to open the season at the Moscow Theatre.

In the national Bohemian theatre, in Prague, Auber's 'Premier Jour de Bonheur' has just been brought out, but the performance was unsatisfactory and the result was a *faecio*.

#### MISCELLANEA

*Vouchsafe.*—I desire from yourself, or from some of your readers, a brief history of the word "vouchsafe." There is no doubt, I presume, that in its original sense it was exactly equal to our modern word "guarantee." More recently, it has come to be equivalent to "deign," or "condescend." I believe that this change in its meaning has arisen from its use in the Liturgy of the Church; the fact of its having been employed in an address to the Deity having attached to it a sense of humility on the part of those who have so constantly used it. What I request is a short account of the stages through which the use of the word has gone, and, from the works of our standard writers, or otherwise, the period at which the word passed from its primary to its secondary meaning.

JOHN F. BULLEY.

\* \* That "vouchsafe," in the first instance, had the significance which still attaches to "guarantee" there can be no question; but it is no less certain that it acquired its present meaning long before its adoption by the framers of our English Liturgy. In feudal England, whilst the obligations of inferior persons to their lord were very generally placed upon them without any express solicitation of their consent, and could be enforced in defiance of their will, the engagements of superior to inferior persons were for the most part concessions for the observance of which men of low degree had in many cases no better security than the solemn promises or vouchsafements of their social chiefs. It was in this state of society that vouchsafements of privilege had that appearance and savour of benefaction and condescension which are commemorated in the present force of the equivalent to "deign." In the prologue to his tale, Chaucer's cook uses the expression in its modern sense, exactly as any person of humble estate would now employ it in a courteous address to his social superiors:—

But God forbele that we stinken here,  
And therfore if ye vouchen sauf to here  
A Tale of me that am a poure man,  
I woi you tell as wol as ever I can  
A little jape that fell in our citee.

Whilst "vouchsafe" was the term by which men sought the goodwill of their earthly rulers, it was also employed as an expression of humble and adorative solicitation to the Almighty. Of this use of the word an illustration occurs in Grafton's use of "witsafe"—a form of "vouchsafe," and identical with it in meaning. "The said Sir John Burke," says Grafton, "in all his propositions to the King, did not only attribute to him worldly honours, but divine names and unused terms and to a mortal man not convenient, for as oft as he spake unto the King in his throne, he cast his hands abrode, as he had adoured and worshipped God, beseeching his excelle, high and adorant majestie, that he would *witsafe* to graunt this or that." Whence it appears that in the middle of the sixteenth century "vouchsafe" was regarded as so peculiarly expressive of the spirit in which mortals should sue for the merciful regard of their Creator, that to use it in supplication to an earthly power was a near approach to the sin of blasphemous adulation. Richardson's Dictionary contains a large number of quotations illustrating the earlier and later significations of the prayerful word; and to that work we refer our Correspondent for the information which he requires.

*Auburn*.—When did this colour come to mean "dark chestnut"? In 1611 it evidently meant "flaxen." "*Aubrano*, a fish called a Blaie or Bleake. Also, the white, the sape or softest part of any timber subject to worm-eating. Also that whitish colour of women's hair which we call an Albune or Aburne colour."—*Florio*. The word is not in the edition of 1598.

*Nickname*.—May I suggest to "A. W." that this word is probably derived from the German verb *necken*, to "chaff" or banter. Nicknames are more commonly conferred in such a spirit than by way of shortening the legitimate name. The mining districts supply innumerable instances of this. A miner, say, is baptismally called John Jones; but his comrades prefer to know him as "Bluebottle." Why? Scarcely with a view to *nick* (or shorten) his name, as "A. W." suggests, but rather in the way of *Neckerei* or playful ridicule. Allow me also to point out to "A. W." that he makes two mistakes in assigning the German parallel to nickname, first in calling it *spott-namen* and writing it with a small initial (why will Englishmen continue to write German substantives otherwise than with a capital? it is a hideous mistake); secondly, in asserting that *spott* means sport. The word is *Spottname* (*Spottnamen* in the genitive, dative and accusative), and *spott* means to mock. A further analogy is thus derived between my derivation of nickname from *necken*, and the "mock-name," of the Germans.—L. H. F. du T.

The "Promptorium Parvulorum" has "Neke name or eke name. Agnomen." There can be little doubt that it is from "eke" = "additional," the *n* being transferred from the article to the substantive. The "Medulla Grammaticae" and "Catholicon Angl. concur in spelling it *ekename* or *ekname*.

EDWARD GILLET.

*Good wine needs no bush*.—Is the usual interpretation of this proverb right? An entry in Mr. Reilly's "Memorials of London" would lead one to suppose that the *bush* was not the bush on a pole outside the tavern, but a bush of a flavoursome herb inside the wine vessel. In 38 Edward III. A.D. 1367, Alice de Caustone confessed before the Mayor and Aldermen that she had sold ale in a measure called a 'quart' that was not sealed; and also, that in the same measure there was put 'picche,' one inch and a half in depth, and that *rosemary* was laid upon it, *so as to look like a bush*, in the sight of the common people."

F.

*Gaufre*.—Colliery explosions have made us familiar with the word *goaf*, applied to a cavity dug laterally in the wall of coal along the galleries. I am disposed to think that this word *goaf* is no other than the French (Celtic) word *gaufré*, meaning a cell in a honeycomb. *Gaufre* is now best known as the name of a cake, so called from the resemblance of its cellular surface to that of a honeycomb. B. S.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—H. B.—S. R. T. M.—C. G.—E. Y.—K. R. H. M.—H. D.—J. E. W.—S. P.—J. C. S.—C. A. W.—J. H. O'N.—received.

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